

A Fearful Practice|Marriage and Death in India

Materialism and Greed Spurring 'Dowry Deaths'

Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — For 20-year-old Asha, marriage was hell. Her in-laws, she wrote in impassioned letters to her father, berated and beat her and once spiked her milk with pesticide in an attempt to poison her.

Finally, according to her father, just after her third wedding anniversary, her husband's family gagged her, beat her unconscious and electrocuted her with a live wire. They bundled her bloodied body in a quilt, tossed it in the front yard and called her father to say she was unwell because of an accident.

"I knew instantly she had been killed," said the father, Gyan Chand, 54, a government employee. "It was a case of dowry death."

In an era when India is enjoying record economic advances and boasts the world's fastest-growing middle class, it is also experiencing a dramatic escalation in reported dowry deaths and bride burnings. The rise of this ancient practice has been fueled by the intersection of the new age consumerism and Hindu tradition dating from medieval times.

Officials say families of every religious, social and economic background are increasingly turning to dowry demands as a means to escape poverty, augment wealth or acquire the modern conveniences they once never heard of but now see advertised daily on television.

The police say reported dowry deaths have increased 170 percent nationwide in the last decade, with 6,200 recorded last year. That is an average of 17 married women burned, poisoned, strangled or otherwise killed each day because of their family's failure to meet the dowry demands of the husband's family.

"We are becoming a very materialistic and consumer-driven society," said Sundari Nanda, who heads the New Delhi Police Department's Crime Against Women Cell. "For such a society, dowry becomes a way of betterment for those in the process of climbing up."

A dowry is the money and gifts a woman's family provides the married couple and the groom's family at the time of marriage. And in the nation's rush to embrace modernity, the demand for it has become a lever for extorting money and goods from a bride's family for years after the wedding. If her family does not comply, the wife is subjected to cruelty, physical abuse and death.

"Dowry is a form of theft legitimized by marriage," said M. J. Akbar, a newspaper editor. "It's economic bondage. And when the woman stops being frightened by torture, the only option is to burn her."

WHILE law enforcement authorities said the increase partly reflected a greater willingness by women's families to report the deaths, they also said the statistics represented only a fraction of the actual cases believed to exist. They also do not include the tens of thousands of incidents of nonfatal dowry harassment and physical and mental abuse inflicted on wives by husbands and in-laws.

Dowry is perhaps the greatest force contributing to the oppression of women in India and elsewhere on the subcontinent. Originally intended as a way to provide for daughters in a culture where women are not entitled to family inheritances, the tradition has evolved into an insidious practice of bankrupting families and abusing women.

"In these times when dowry demands should become less and less, instead everybody wants more," said Somvati Singh Alewata, 33, the wife of an Indian soldier and a mother whose daughter was recently married. "We just ruin our lives because of dowry. You have to pay dowry, or nobody will agree to marry your daughter."

From the time of a daughter's birth, parents know their family will face years, sometimes generations, of debt to pay for her wedding and dowry, prompting the widespread practice of killing baby girls and aborting female fetuses.



Sumitra Devi, right, who helps victims of dowry harassment, discussing cases with a group of women who have sought her aid.

If the daughter is allowed to live, the parents — believing they are only caretakers for the girl, who will eventually be given to her husband's family — consider her a burden and often give her less food, medical care and attention than her brothers. The bridegroom's families believe in turn that they are entitled to hefty payments for accepting the burden of a woman.

In the United States, the average wedding costs \$7,500, according to the Association of Bridal Consultants, a trade group. That is about one-third of the average annual per capita income in the United States. In contrast, even the poorest Indian families often spend more than \$3,000 on a wedding. That is the equivalent of nearly 10 years' wages for the average worker. Often, the cost of the ceremony and gifts leaves families deep in debt into the next generation.

Many dowry harassment cases follow the pattern of Phoolvati and Bhim Singh's experiences with their daughter, Santara, 19. As in most Indian marriages today, the family selected a groom recommended by friends. The boy was unemployed, but his parents were farmers, and he was the sole heir to their property.

"Nobody asked for dowry in the beginning," said Mrs. Singh, 65.

Mrs. Singh, a farmer and the mother of six children, was touched. She and her husband gave their daughter the gifts any family would give a young bride: jewelry, silver, a bed, a black-and-white television, an electric fan, a sewing machine. "I gave all this with my own heart's happiness," the mother said in an interview.

FOLLOWING tradition practiced at all of India's social levels, the newlyweds moved into the home of the groom's parents in a village about 20 miles from New Delhi. Within six months, Santara's in-laws began harassing her to ask her family for money to buy a car. "Why don't you go home and get 50,000 rupees," about \$1,600, Santara said her mother-in-law told her. "Otherwise, we'll throw kerosene on you."

A few months later she carried out the

threat, Mrs. Singh said, and poured kerosene on Santara. Before she could strike the match, Santara ran from the house, hid in a neighbor's home and sent word to New Delhi for her mother to rescue her.

But Santara then faced another problem common to young brides who flee troubled marriages: In a culture obsessed with social appearances and family honor, her mother began putting pressure on her to return to her husband and filed a case of desertion against Santara's husband, hoping the court would force the groom's family to take her back.

"I could not keep a married daughter with me," Mrs. Singh said. "There would be a stain on her honor because she has been deserted. It would mean more and more dishonor for me."

SIX months ago, a judge ordered the groom's family to take Santara back with a stern warning: "Don't kill the girl or you all will be hanged." Santara is now back in her husband's village, and her mother said, "I'll wait one year and see if they behave badly."

In recent years, a growing number of women's organizations have begun working to educate women and help abused wives escape dangerous family situations. In New Delhi, some 150 shelters and homes for tortured and abused women have opened in recent years. Some organizations, like the Women's Vigilance Society, specialize in helping families negotiate the corrupt and often inept police and judicial systems.

Under a 1961 Dowry Prohibition Act, giving and taking dowry is illegal, punishable by jail and fines.

Even so, few cases make it to court and fewer result in prosecutions. Often the husband's family bribes the police to cover up dowry-related murders. By the time Gyan Chand, who works in downtown New Delhi, arrived in the village 20 miles outside the capital where his daughter Asha had been killed, the police had already declared the death accidental.

Neighbors told him about the Women's Vigilance Society, and he enlisted its help to force the police to bring charges against his

daughter's in-laws and arrest her husband on Santara. Before she could strike the match, Santara ran from the house, hid in a neighbor's home and sent word to New Delhi for her mother to rescue her.

"Even when charges are filed, the law is not much help for women," said Rajana Kumari, who heads the Women's Vigilance Society and has written a book titled, "Brides Are Not for Burning."

She added, "It can take eight to 10 years for a case to go to court."

Increasingly, some organizations, local governments and families are fighting the dowry system. In the southeastern state of Orissa, where the police say reports of dowry deaths have jumped 11-fold in the last decade, the government has proposed legislation that would limit the amount a family could spend on a wedding and gifts.

And although dowry continues to be pervasive even in urban, middle-class families, a small number of young, educated career men and women are refusing to accept or give dowry in their marriages.

In an unusually bold move, *Amrita* headlines in New Delhi newspapers last fall, Minoo Duggal, 25, a teacher, and her husband called off her wedding. An army captain three hours before the ceremony was to begin because the groom's family began making additional dowry demands.

ALTHOUGH Miss Duggal's family said they had agreed during marriage negotiations to pay \$7,260 for the wedding, along with gifts to the couple and the groom's family, Miss Duggal's father said the intended in-laws asked for an additional \$3,225 the day before the wedding. With the party ready to begin its parade to the wedding hall, Miss Duggal's family posted a notice on the doors announcing: "Today's marriage canceled due to heavy dowry demand. Inconvenience regretted."

But in Indian society, even this story does not have a happy ending. Miss Duggal has been unable to find a husband, and family members complain that her actions have sullied the family's name and jeopardized future marriage prospects.

Algeria Arms Posses To Battle Militants
Violence Rises in Countryside
As a Rude Justice Is EnforcedBy Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

MAKOUDA, Algeria — A civil war is hard to envision in the cloud-caressed clusters of mountain hamlets in Tizi-Ouzou province.

Slowly, however, in the deceptively idyllic wilderness where, 33 years ago, France lost its teeth as a colonial power, residents are being lured by the demons of fratricide looming over this young nation.

As the state organizes vigilante committees armed with hunting guns and automatic rifles so the population can defend itself against Islamic militants and on-laws, confrontations are on the rise.

Primal fears and primitive remedies are fueling killings and other violence in different parts of the Algerian hinterland.

An estimated 30,000 people have been killed in the struggle, which began in 1992 when the government canceled elections that Islamic fundamentalist groups appeared likely to win.

At midday recently, villagers in Makouda, 100 kilometers (60 miles) east of Algiers, finished washing the body of Tamsi Mohammed, 27, killed during a

shoot-out with strangers who stormed into town in a stolen van. Peasant women in bright yellow and red head wraps and long skirts waited at his mother's doorstep.

Four gunmen had stopped a fuel truck on the main road leading to Makouda and robbed the driver of 35,000 dinars, nearly \$1,000. When the four entered the village square, a roadblock set up by the local defense committee surprised them. Shooting rang out and there were two dead men, one on each side.

Brothers and cousins of Mr. Mohammed's carried his coffin out into the garden, leading the procession toward the cemetery. A drizzle muffled the sobs and soft Muslim chants as groups of stunned villagers were drawn into the convoy of grief.

Mohammed Nadhir Hamid, the governor of Tizi-Ouzou, defended the self-defense effort — 30 brigades of 20 men each for the province's population of 100,000. A customs official had been kidnapped the day before, and armed residents were sweeping the area looking for him.

In another town, an old war veteran was killed as he left his home. A farmer burned his

crops because he did not want to pay protection money. In the last two weeks, bands of gunmen took hunting rifles from villagers in several towns in nighttime raids.

Daily, the butchery is displayed in the state-controlled press. In only three days, seven women, among them a 15-year-old student and a woman eight months pregnant, were stabbed to death in villages west of Algiers. A 22-year-old man was found decapitated and dismembered for his refusal to join the Armed Islamic Group, the most militant Islamic faction.

"Why should France shoot four terrorists who just said they wanted to blow up a plane over Paris?" asked Noureddine Ait Hammouda, a member of the Assemblée de Culture and Democracy and a founder of Algeria's League of Human Rights. "Why should France have the right to do something about its national security and not us?"

French paratroopers stormed a hijacked plane in Marseille in December, killing four Algerian members of the Armed Islamic Group.

Mr. Ait Hammouda served a six-month prison term for his activity in the League of Human Rights under previous governments and sat in prison cells with leaders of the Islamic movement, but he said he was now a militant fighting for his way of life.

"We are not carrying guns because we want to die, we are now carrying arms because we want to live," he said as the funeral procession passed by.

Even if the Prophet Mohammed came back, Mr. Ait Hammouda said, "he does not have the right to tell me I am not a Muslim."

Woman Journalist Is Shot — An Algerian woman television journalist was badly wounded Monday by suspected Muslim militants who killed her sister as the two women walked to work, according to Algerian media. Reviewers reported from Tunisia.

Rahima Hammadi, 32, was the first woman journalist to be targeted since Muslim militants started targeting journalists in 1993.

Her sister Houria, who worked as a secretary for the television station, was shot and killed when the gunmen sprayed the two women with bullets as they headed for work at the state-run television headquarters in central Algiers.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air Inter Strike Halts 33% of Flights

PARIS (AFP) — The French domestic airline Air Inter cancelled a third of its flights on Monday at the start of a two-day strike over over planned job cuts that also led about 500 workers to block runways at Orly airport. Most unions represented at the state-owned airline called on staff to join the strike, which is scheduled to last until Tuesday afternoon.

Meanwhile, Alexandre Couvreur, the head of the private Euralair airline that has started a rival service on the lucrative Paris-Toulouse route, said he would take legal action over what he called "abuse of power" and "discrimination" against his company.

Euralair's first flight from Toulouse to Paris on Monday had to be switched to Charles de Gaulle airport, north of Paris, after failing to get a landing spot at Orly.

The Canadian government has convened a special cabinet meeting to prepare legislation to end a railway strike that has crippled the country's freight, passenger and commuter systems. About 30,000 workers are either on strike or locked out at Canadian National, CP Rail and Via Rail, officials say.

The Malaysia Airlines Pilots Association met with Transport Minister Ling Liong Sik in Kuala Lumpur on Monday to air complaints about fewer breaks on long flights, which were designed by Malaysia Airlines to save money, officials said. The union said that the longer schedules would cause fatigue in pilots, but the airline was reported as saying Monday that it would not change its plans.

(AFP)

Kenya Trying to Cripple a Move to Democracy, Critics Say

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — A crackdown on opposition members of Parliament and human rights groups here has alarmed foreign aid donors and Kenyan political activists, who fear that the country's push toward full-fledged democracy has collapsed.

In recent months, the government has shut down organizations and publications that have criticized President Daniel arap Moi's administration. It has arrested at least seven legislators on sedition charges. The president also is accused of fomenting strife among ethnic groups and forcibly relocating victims of those clashes.

The U.S. ambassador, Aurelia E. Brazier, was detained for an hour this month after the police thought she was accompanying an opposition lawmaker to a camp for Kenyans displaced by ethnic fighting.

Critics of the government say the flurry of repression has crippled the nation's transition to democracy, which began when Kenya held multi-party elections in 1992. Diplomats and politicians say the situation may jeopardize the country's longtime role as East Africa's most stable nation, noting that foreign donors have pledged at least \$200 million to Kenya through 1997.

"We have gone backward," said Gitobu Imanyara, a prominent human rights lawyer. He was alluding to the late 1980s, one of Kenya's harshest periods of government oppression since it gained independence in 1963.

"If we continue down this path, everything that distinguishes us from the Somalis and Rwandans will disappear," he added.

A State Department report found that in 1994 the government "continued to intimidate and harass those opposed to government (and ruling party) policies and regularly interfered

with many civil liberties — notably freedoms of speech, press, assembly and association — in attempts to silence critics."

An official of a major Western donor nation said, "There is absolutely no commitment to democratization. People are 'worried that what progress has been made is in serious danger,' the official added.

Several attempts to interview government officials for this article were unsuccessful. But Mr. Moi's administration has said that groups it banned threatened national security and that opposition legislators have been involved in a guerrilla plot to topple the government.

The police have arrested more than 50 opposition lawmakers since 1993, usually holding them briefly.

Peter Anyang'Nyong'o, an opposition member of Parliament, was arrested and held for several hours last month after criticizing what he called "official corruption" in Kenya. More

than a dozen police officers arrived at his house about 11 P.M. and waited all night before arresting him the next morning.

"After they took me in, they asked me why I was being difficult and harassing" the government, Mr. Nyong'o said. "I said, 'You're the ones harassing us.'"

Western diplomats and human rights activists blamed the crackdown on complicated succession politics and accused Mr. Moi of attempting to hobble the country's efforts at constitutional reform.

One recent report by a nongovernmental organization concluded that Kenyans were frustrated and paralyzed by political and economic corruption. In the 320-page report by the Center for Law and Research International in Nairobi, 83 percent of Kenyans surveyed said corruption was "very damaging" to the country, and 96 percent blamed the problem on

government officials and government-owned enterprises.

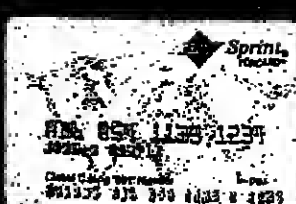
Last month, the government banned the center, known as Clarion, for exposing "to ridicule and contempt the image and integrity of the Kenya government."

Kivutha Kibwana, Clarion's executive director, said, "It's very frustrating because, as civil society, you want to have an impact on your government. We thought this was a modern society; in a modern society, you don't kill the messenger."

Clarion's survey also found that 77 percent of respondents believed the government "was divisive in its manipulation of the Kenyan communities." Mr. Moi, a member of one of Kenya's smallest ethnic groups, often lashes out at larger tribes for seeking to dominate small ones.

Ethnic clashes have killed at least 1,000 Kenyans and displaced more than 250,000 since 1991, human rights activists say.

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Bahamas	1-800-632-0877	Germany	9-9-0007	Lithuania	000-015	Saudi Arabia	000-1-877-8000
Bahamas	000-2373	Ghana	010-0013	Malaysia	000-121	Senegal	000-1-877-8000
Bahamas	000-6078	Greece	008-001-411	Mexico	800-0016	Singapore	000-1-877-8000
Bahamas	1-800-877-8000	Honduras	950-1266	Morocco	800-0016	South Africa	000-1-877-8000
Bahamas	000-1010	Hungary	121	Netherlands	95-800-877-8000	Spain	000-1-877-8000
Bahamas	1-800-877-8000	India	800-017	Netherlands (Antilles)	001-800-745-1111	Sweden	000-1-877-8000
Bahamas	00-0217	Indonesia	00-800-02-877	New Zealand	010-0013	Switzerland	000-1-877-8000
Bahamas	108-12	Ireland	999-003	Norway	000-999	Taiwan	000-1-877-8000
Bahamas	000-26-010	Israel	000-87	Philippines	000-1-877-8000	Thailand	001-999-13-877
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THE AMERICAS

House Speaker Catches Flak for His Corporate Pitches

By Serge F. Kovaleski
and R. H. Meltzer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Midwest insurance giant wins praise for taking "the most ingenious step" in health care reform. An electronics manufacturer is touted for "extraordinarily high levels of quality." And an automaker is lauded for building "twice as many cars with three times the quality with half the people."

Such endorsements — made in venues ranging from the House floor to a nationally televised talk show and college course to speeches before private groups — have been an effective but controversial trademark of Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, first as minority whip and now as speaker of the House.

In glowing terms that often sound like paid corporate pitches, he has promoted the products, services and executives of specific firms, including some with business interests before Congress.

For their part, many of those executives, corporations and their political action committees, or PACs, have contributed millions of dollars to Mr. Gingrich's campaigns and conservative organizations with which he is involved, including the national Republican Party and GOPAC, a political committee that Mr. Gingrich led.

Many of the same companies have also donated to a tax-exempt foundation with close ties to the speaker. During one of his college course lectures last year, for instance, Mr. Gingrich showed a three-minute vid-

eo on the South Carolina textile giant Milliken & Co., whose owner, Roger Milliken, has contributed at least \$255,000 to GOPAC, records show. "In carpeting, Milliken offers its customers a choice of over 1,000 colors and patterns in almost any lot size with a delivery schedule of just seven days," the anonymous voice said.

Mr. Gingrich's course, broadcast

Gingrich has landed several companies, including some with business interests before Congress.

on two cable networks, is available in at least 26 million households nationwide.

Critics contend there is a troubling contradiction in Mr. Gingrich's promotion of major contributors.

While the Georgia Republican has spent much of his congressional career challenging the ethics of other lawmakers, he has opened the door to questions about his own principles by aggressively plugging big donors whose political largess has been invaluable to conservative causes, critics contend.

A complaint pending before the House Ethics Committee, one of four that accuse Mr. Gingrich of violating House rules, accuses Mr. Gingrich of engaging in "conduct unbecoming" a congressman by featuring in his col-

lege lectures companies that contributed to the course.

Mr. Gingrich's promotion of corporate gives "borders on but may not violate the conflict of interest rules of the House," said Dennis F. Thompson, a government professor at Harvard University and director of its ethics program. "However, it really offends the spirit of those principles."

"It seems O.K. for a member to point to good ideas a company might have and take contributions from companies with good ideas," he continued. "But this pattern of conduct by a man in an unusually important position of public trust adds up to a condition for serious concern."

Mr. Gingrich declined to comment on the issue. But a spokesman for the speaker said his accolades for the corporations that contribute funds did not constitute a breach of ethics. "It is perfectly proper," said his spokesman, Tony Blankley. "Conservative Congress members accept contributions from conservative business people."

"It is exactly the way the system is designed to operate," he added. "It is not nefarious."

Mr. Blankley said the corporations cited by Mr. Gingrich "have an industrywide reputation for their excellence."

Executives at several of the corporations said in interviews that they expected no favors for their contributions. Some of them have also given considerable sums to Democratic candidates.

Mr. Gingrich has used the funds not only to promote his political phi-

losophy through efforts like his college course, but also to help the campaigns of like-minded Republican candidates.

Over five days at the end of October, Mr. Gingrich's campaign committee made \$1,000 contributions to 47 Republican congressional candidates, records show.

Neither a complete list of donors nor the total amount of contributions

Executives at several of the corporations said they expected no favors for their contributions.

to Mr. Gingrich's financial empire could be compiled.

Campaign contributions are public, but GOPAC has refused to disclose most of its contributors since 1986, when Mr. Gingrich became chairman of the conservative political action group.

And the Progress & Freedom Foundation, a tax-exempt think tank with close ties to Mr. Gingrich, has disclosed only the names of most of its donors, not the amounts given.

The foundation has devoted much of its financial resources to a weekly television show organized by Mr. Gingrich and to Mr. Gingrich's college course, which he stopped teaching two weeks ago.

In keeping with his own effort to rethink government's mission, Mr.

Gingrich has lauded many of the corporate givers as discoverers of new ways to manufacture goods or serve customers.

This year, he praised Waffle House International Inc., which has made three donations of undisclosed amounts to the college course, as "a great little system."

"They train people very quickly, and they do a very good job," he said. "Waffle House is a very highly organized set of habits of behaviors and systems."

Other corporate contributors that Mr. Gingrich has praised include such household names as Ford Motor Co., Coca-Cola Co. and McDonald's Corp., which Mr. Gingrich has publicly described as "the most successful worldwide seller of food in the history of the human race."

He has also touted such lesser-known companies as Golden Rule Insurance Co. of Indianapolis and Southwire Co. of Carrollton, Georgia.

In a 1991 speech from the House floor, Mr. Gingrich held up Southwire, whose owners have been longtime contributors to his political groups, as a paradigm of excellence.

He hailed Southwire's program for quality, "which is making it a national leader in producing steel, aluminum and copper wire," he said.

A year later, the company pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges that it was involved in shipping overseas large quantities of toxic waste, which was labeled as fertilizer but in fact was contaminated with lead.

POLITICAL NOTES

California Governor's Headache

LOS ANGELES — To any politician lacking in humor or a sense of place among his constituents, Gray Davis's plight would be understandably unsettling.

In the three months since Governor Pete Wilson emerged as a serious but still-unannounced contender for the Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Davis, California's Democratic lieutenant governor, has acquired a new last name. It is Problem, as in "the Gray Davis Problem."

A major reason for Mr. Wilson's hesitation in declaring his candidacy, according to the conventional wisdom of pundits and some of the governor's advisers, is his reluctance to turn the statehouse in Sacramento over to Mr. Davis, longtime chief of staff to former Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. Under the state constitution, Mr. Davis would automatically become governor if Mr. Wilson was elected president. Also, Mr. Davis would serve as acting governor while Mr. Wilson was campaigning nationally.

"It's like I have a contagious disease," Mr. Davis said. "I notice when I walk into a room where there are Republican appointees, people tend to shy away from me. It's like they're thinking, 'Here comes the Gray Davis Problem.' But he said, 'It's not a Gray Davis problem. It's a Pete Wilson problem.'"

Buchanan Enters From the Right

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Patrick Buchanan, a conservative, on Monday launched his bid for the Republican presidential nomination by inveighing against foreign trade deals, illegal immigrants and the "purveyors of filth and violence" in American society.

"This campaign is about an America that once again looks out for our people and our country first," he told a group of supporters at the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences. He said he would call the National Guard to action if necessary to block illegal aliens from entering the country, and he accused U.S. leaders of being too "timid and fearful of being called names," to deal with the issue.

Mr. Buchanan has garnered only single-digit results in early opinion polls, which are dominated by the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas.

Hard Times Ahead Over Tax Cuts

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have hit a snag in what once appeared to be their most popular campaign promise: tax cuts.

The Republican leaders are being pressed to reconsider their plan to extend tax breaks to a wide range of Americans, including the affluent. The result could be a substantial rewriting of a tax-cut package that is central to their "Contract With America."

A controversy that raged behind closed doors last week is expected to break out into the open as House leaders discuss strategies for bringing three of their most politically volatile campaign promises — welfare reform, congressional term limits and tax cuts — to the House floor.

And the tax bill faces tougher sledding yet in the Senate. Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the Senate would not even consider tax reductions unless they were offset by spending cuts. He promised "absolutely no tax cuts unless they're paid for."

Quote/Unquote

A. J. Kramer, a court-appointed attorney defending Francisco Duran against federal charges that he is a marijuana-smoking anarchist who drove across the country to kill President Bill Clinton: "There is no question that Mr. Duran fired the gun at the White House. But that's all he did, fire at a symbol."

(Reuters)



LUNCH-IN — Schoolchildren from Maryland eating lunch in front of the Capitol in Washington as part of a demonstration designed to protect the nation's taxpayer-funded school lunch program from Republican budget-cutters.

Jury Examines Simpson's Hand

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — O. J. Simpson walked up to the jury box on Monday and showed prosecutors the hand that the police say was injured while he committed two murders. The defense says his knuckle is always swollen.

Mr. Simpson showed his left middle finger as part of the cross-examination of a detective, who had testified that the finger appeared to have been cut and swollen the afternoon after the murders on June 12, 1994, of Mr. Simpson's former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

A defense attorney, Robert Shapiro, suggested that the knuckle was always swollen "due to a medical condition and not any laceration."

But Detective Philip Vannatter looked at the finger in court, too, and said, "It didn't appear swollen to me."

Mr. Shapiro also suggested that the wound on Mr. Simpson's hand last June was caused by broken glass. Mr. Vannatter said that he never had a doctor explore that possibility, and that the wound had been inspected only by a jail nurse.

The middle finger of Mr. Simpson's left hand looked as if it had a bump on it. It was bigger than the rest of his fingers.

The jurors leaned forward to look at Mr. Simpson's hand as he walked slowly past their box. He had to stretch and lean over so the alternates could get a look.

The presentation came as the defense went on the attack against Mr. Vannatter, trying to portray the veteran policeman as an over-the-hill detective out of step with modern police techniques.

Asked by Mr. Shapiro if he was an "old school" detective, Mr. Vannatter responded: "I don't think I know what 'old school' means, sir."

Mr. Shapiro's questioning and asides occasionally prompted the judge to issue warnings to the lawyer.

"Mr. Shapiro, the gratuitous comments aren't necessary," Judge Lance A. Ito of Superior Court said at one point.

At another, the judge said, "Wait, wait, wait, you're arguing with the witness."

Mr. Shapiro suggested that Mr. Simpson's investigators — including Mr. Vannatter — had been at the same time overzealous and incompetent, conducting searches in several states and recruiting several crime labs, yet also assigning an inexperienced technician to the crime scene.

Once again, the defense contended that failure to seize an

ice cream cup at the crime scene had shown sloppiness. The defense has suggested that the time of the killings could be estimated by the extent of the melting.

But Mr. Vannatter said he had never been impressed with the ice cream cup.

"Monday morning quarterbacking is wonderful," he said. "I still to this day don't believe the ice cream is connected to the crime scene."

Mr. Vannatter testified that the police had gathered more evidence than necessary before presenting a case against Mr. Simpson to the district attorney's office. Over the course of the investigation, about 450 pieces of evidence were identified, he said.

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Lack of Progress Dismays EU in Talks With Canada

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Monday that it was dismayed by the lack of political progress in talks with Canada to settle a fishing dispute in the North Atlantic.

Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet of Canada said Saturday that there was still a long way to go before a solution could be reached.

Canada recalled its chief negotiators to Ottawa on Friday after a day of discussions in Brussels, and blocked a special

meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization that the EU and Poland had requested for this week.

The results of our political discussions are very disappointing," EU Fisheries Commissioner Emma Bonino told the European Parliament's fisheries committee.

Ms. Bonino said Canada had refused to withdraw legislation enacted on March 3, which she said violated international law, to extend its jurisdiction over EU vessels beyond its 200-mile limit.

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Beijing Orders New Offensive Against Population Growth

BEIJING — The chief of China's Communist Party has ordered a new offensive against unplanned pregnancies, especially among farmers and migrant laborers, to control ballooning numbers in the world's most populous nation.

In a speech published Monday on the front of national newspapers, President Jiang Zemin attacked party cadres and government officials who ignore the strict policy of "one couple, one child."

"In some places a small number of cadres take advantage of their power, and for personal benefit are leading violations of family-planning policy," he said. "The masses are not satisfied with this."

The population of China passed the 1.2 billion mark last month, a record that Beijing had once hoped to postpone until the turn of the century through its edict in the late 1970s to limit couples to one child.

The new target is 1.294 billion people by 2000, Mr. Jiang said. That is lower than the goal announced last month of 1.3 billion people by that year.

"The low birth rate is not yet stable," he said. "Family-planning work differs greatly from region to region."

Officials have been meeting increasingly stubborn resistance to the policy, particularly from more traditional rural residents. They are flouting the one-child policy, he said, and trying to have more sons to carry on ancestral lines.

Higher incomes as a result of market-oriented economic reforms have enabled many Chinese to pay the stiff fines for having a second child. Controls remain tighter in urban areas, where childbirth is easier to police.

Mr. Jiang warned that any easing of the vigilance on birth control would have ramifications throughout Chinese life.

"The rapid increase and big population base have a direct bearing on the problems of food, of jobs, of education, of resource destruction, of environmental protection and an imbalanced ecology," he said.

At the Fifth National Meeting on Family Planning, he said the focus, and difficulty, in

family planning was in rural China, where many officials were more lax in implementing the one-child policy.

Control on multiple-child families was particularly weak among the "floating population" of 30 million migrant workers, who drift into cities from the countryside and are out of reach of family-planning officials, Mr. Jiang said.

Officials have to combat the revival of the traditional desire for large families, especially with many sons, which are seen as the key to prosperity and a long lineage, he said.

China Sets Crackdown On Buddhism in Tibet

BEIJING — Chinese authorities in Tibet, seeking to diminish the influence of the Dalai Lama, have announced another crackdown on temples and monks in the Buddhist region.

They announced regulations to limit the number of monks in each temple, saying that monks outnumber high school students in some places, and to expel lamas from monasteries where they are too numerous, the Tibet Daily said in a report seen on Monday.

"We must absolutely not allow anyone, especially young people, to be forced to become monks, nor allow temples and

living buddhas to levy donations from the public," the report said.

It also added that "incitement to unrest under the pretext of religion" must not be allowed.

"The leadership of temples must be in the hands of patriotic and law-abiding monks," the newspaper said.

Buddhist monks and nuns have been at the forefront of protests against Chinese rule in recent years, and temples have expanded as Beijing has tried to ease restrictions to mollify the local populace.

Officials reached by telephone in Tibet's capital, Lhasa, declined to comment.

A front-page article in the newspaper's March 10 edition, the 36th anniversary of an abortive uprising against Chinese rule, urged Tibetans to be vigilant against the Dalai Lama's supporters, condemning the exiled leader and his followers as a "tool of Western hostile forces."

The Dalai Lama, who is the recipient of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize, and his followers were trying to Westernize and divide China, the newspaper said.

Under the regulations, new temples may not be built without the approval of authorities, feudal slavery must not be revived and people must not be forced to believe in Buddhism, the newspaper said.



SCHOOL BUS — Children in Hanoi catching a ride to class on a bicycle rickshaw Monday. Such rickshaws, called "cyclos," continue to be widely used in parts of Vietnam.

U.S. Ponders 2 Floating Arsenals

KUALA LUMPUR — The United States is considering placing floating arsenals around bases in the Pacific and Indian oceans for use in Southeast Asia, a senior U.S. Navy officer said on Monday.

The officer, Admiral William A. Owens, vice chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Washington was working on this option since Thailand re-

jected a proposal to place the equipment off its coast.

President Bill Clinton last year proposed placing battle tanks, infantry vehicles and rocket launchers on board commercial ships anchored off Thailand, but Bangkok objected, citing possible protests from its neighbors. Other countries in the region also indicated that they would reject any similar U.S. proposals.

"We aim to keep a nonintrusive presence in Southeast Asia," Admiral Owens said in Malaysia's capital, Kuala Lumpur, the second stop of a Southeast Asia tour.

He said Washington was considering placing the equipment on ships anchored off its bases in Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, and Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Manila-Beijing Talks on Spratlys

BEIJING — China and the Philippines held the first day of talks on the disputed Spratly Islands on Monday. Neither side would comment on whether the talks, scheduled to continue until Wednesday, had achieved any progress.

China's deputy foreign minister, Tang Jiaxuan, and his Philippine counterpart, Rodolfo Severino, met at the Disputes State Guest House in Beijing, officials of China's Foreign Ministry and the Philippines' Embassy said.

"Security is being emphasized this year because of the Spratly issue," a spokesman said. The Spratlys are potentially rich in oil and are claimed wholly or in part by Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam.

The talks are the first about the Spratlys since the Philippines accused China of building what it said looked like a possible naval support installation over Mischief Reef, 135 nautical miles west of the Philippines' island of Palawan, and of sending armed ships to the area.

President Fidel V. Ramos has publicly urged the Chinese to leave and lodged formal diplomatic protests. Filipino lawmakers have called for a military buildup to counter the Chinese presence. China has said the facilities were built by local Chinese fishing authorities and intended as shelter for fishermen. (Reuters)

Burmese Seek Refuge in Thailand

MAE SAI, Thailand — More than 3,000 people have fled to Thailand after a battle in the northeastern Burmese border town of Tachilek between minority Shan rebels and Burmese government troops, Thai officials said Monday.

The refugees were camping out at five Buddhist temples in Mae Sai after guerrillas loyal to Burma's opium warlord, Khin Sa, raided Tachilek early on Monday and clashed with government troops. The raid was the latest in a series of guerrilla attacks aimed at defeating a Burmese Army offensive against the separatist rebels. (Reuters)

UN Peace Plan on Hold in Kabul

KABUL — A government military victory brought calm to Kabul on Monday, but it also meant an indefinite delay for a United Nations peace plan designed to end the civil war.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani's army sent troop reinforcements Monday to the southern suburbs of Kabul, where a battlefield triumph a day earlier gave the government full control of the entire Kabul area. The UN peace plan announced last month called for Mr. Rabbani to step down this Tuesday. But the United Nations conceded that it would have to rework its plan that calls for the creation of a multiparty governing commission open to all 10 of the warring Islamic factions.

VOICES From Asia

Akio Mitsuoka, 21, in a hospital with other victims of the terrorist gas attack in Tokyo: "It hurt to breathe. I could feel it in my nostrils. When I realized it must be gas, people were starting to collapse around me." (AP)

Yang Wenhai, deputy director of the legal department of the People's Bank of China, on a new law that requires the bank to report annually to the National People's Congress: "Of course this is good. If the central bank is to be independent, it's important that we can report and be supervised by government organizations to Parliament." (Bloomberg)

Admiral William A. Owens, vice chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, on Thailand's rejection of a proposal that military equipment be placed off the Thai coast: "We are naturally disappointed with Thailand's rejection, but we aim to keep a nonintrusive presence in Southeast Asia." (Reuters)

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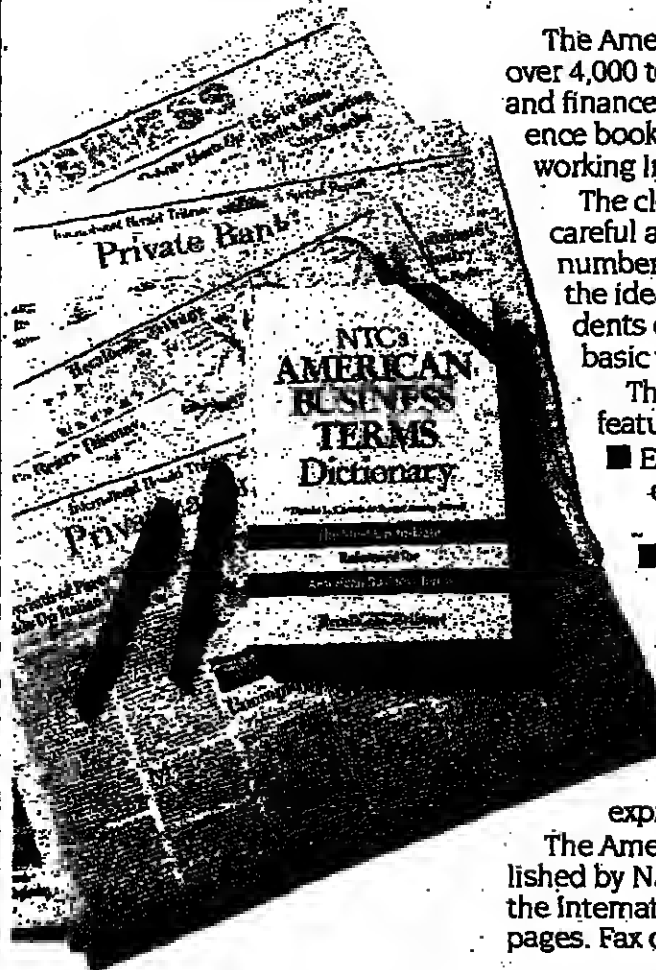
The conference, which will take place at the Conrad Hotel in Brussels on June 6, will debate the new Commission's agenda and the implications for the international business community.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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EUROPE

In Sofia, Can Youth Succeed Where Experience Failed?

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

SOFIA — Facing serious economic and political turmoil, Bulgaria has placed its hopes on a 35-year-old prime minister who was running a regional branch of a Communist youth organization only a few years ago.

Prime Minister Zhan Videnov took office in December after his Bulgarian Socialist Party, formerly the Communist Party, won a clear majority in national elections. Despite his age, many Bulgarians believe he may be tough and competent enough to master the country's problems.

"Videnov was one of the first former Communists to admit the mistakes of the past," said a foreign economist who follows Bulgarian politics. "He is an excellent poker player and chess player, and it shows. I admire his adaptability."

"You don't get to be prime minister at the age of 35 without considerable political skills," he continued. "His po-

sition seems quite strong for the time being. He has the party machinery behind him, and I don't see anyone on the horizon who can compete with him."

When Bulgaria's Marxist regime fell in 1989, Mr. Videnov was a Communist organizer known for starting criticisms of his party for being out of touch with the population. As the Communist Party changed its name and tried to change its image, older former Communists agreed that they needed to make way for a new generation, and he maneuvered his way to party leadership.

Mr. Videnov is Bulgaria's sixth prime minister since 1990, reflecting the instability of political coalitions here.

By nearly every economic standard, Bulgaria is in worse shape than any other former Communist country in Europe. The inflation rate here was 122 percent in 1994, considerably higher than the next-worst rate, 74 percent in Romania. Far less progress has been made in privatizing formerly

state-owned companies here than anywhere else in the region.

Last year, the economy grew by less than 1 percent, but even that statistic was considered encouraging because the economy had been steadily shrinking since 1990. Bulgaria was the last country of the former Communist bloc to reach a positive rate of growth.

To climb out of its economic pit, Bulgaria is desperately seeking help from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. But both institutions have said they will provide aid only if the government cuts social spending, raises prices and takes other steps toward a market economy that are certain to harm the people whose votes put Mr. Videnov in power.

"The Socialists were elected by the pensioners and the poorer classes," said a foreign diplomat in Sofia. "They were elected to improve the lot of the people. Yet they have to accept economic reforms or else the international financial institutions won't lend them money."

"Balancing these two pressures will

determine the making or breaking of this government," he said. "If Videnov can pull it off, the Socialists will be in power for a long time. If he can't, there could be a disaster."

The issue now, and it is really a very tough one, is how to combine our leftist commitment to the poor with the harsh realities of the Bulgarian economy," said Andrei Lukinov, a Socialist who served as prime minister in 1990. "Sacrifices have to be made. We are going to have to suffer. We need to explain the situation to our people and somehow make them realize that their really acute social and economic problems have not been forgotten by the party they voted for."

Any steps toward economic reform are likely to be opposed by the powerful old guard within the Socialist Party. But Mr. Videnov has the backing not only of change-minded technocrats, but also of a new class of wealthy former Communists.

"A lot of young guys in the party are really center-right at heart," said Georgi Ganchev, a member of Parlia-

ment who defends business interests. "It's a matter of self-preservation. There are 1,000 millionaires in Bulgaria, and 5 billionaires. All of them are members of the Socialist Party, because no one else has had the access to capital, education and networks that you need to get rich here. Naturally, these people support capitalist-type policies."

On television and in public appearances, Mr. Videnov often appears cold and expressionless. But he displays a remarkable degree of self-assurance and unfailingly gives substantive answers to policy questions.

"What I don't like about him is that he is one of those ex-Communists who thinks his power comes from God," said Georgi Galov, a writer. "He thinks he's a kind of guru."

Asked whether he believes that Mr. Videnov will manage the trick of satisfying foreign bankers without alienating his impoverished supporters, Mr. Galov replied: "I am a pessimist. I think he will succeed."

BRIEFLY EUROPE

France Offers Help, Rushdie Says

PARIS — The British author Salman Rushdie said Monday that France had agreed to promote a new plan to hunt an Iranian death order against him by seeking guarantees for his safety in each European Union state.

Mr. Rushdie said at a news conference that, under the French plan, the EU would hold out the prospect of improved ties with Iran if it complied with requests for guarantees in each EU state. But the EU would also threaten unspecified political and economic sanctions if Tehran refused.

"This is a carrot-and-stick approach," Mr. Rushdie said after talks with French leaders, including Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé. "The carrot is real and so is the stick."

He said the Iranian Embassy in Copenhagen had given guarantees to the Danish government that "the Iranian government never had sent, was not sending and would not in the future send anyone to kill Salman Rushdie." (Reuters)

EU to Loan Belarus \$100 Million

BRUSSELS — European Union finance ministers agreed Monday to lend Belarus 75 million European currency units to help the country's balance of payments, diplomats said.

They also agreed to use the EU's budget to guarantee loans to South Africa of up to 300 million Ecu (\$390 million) from the European Investment Bank over the next two years.

The roughly \$100 million loan to Belarus will be split into two parts, with the first being released immediately and the second at a later date, with a proviso that the amount be adjusted in light of any further depreciation of the dollar. (Reuters)

Germany Touts New Border Rules

BONN — Germany played down fears Monday of increased crime and illegal immigration when border controls between seven European Union countries are ended and said the move would aid freedom of movement in Europe.

The so-called Schengen accord, which takes effect Sunday, will eliminate all checks on travelers among Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. It also will create a single, computerized information system for the police forces of those countries.

The Schengen signatories plan to have stricter border checks at frontiers with non-EU countries and to use a joint information system to combat international crime and illegal immigration. (Reuters)

Union Pledges More Burundi Help

BRUSSELS — The European Union, concerned about the worsening security situation in Burundi, pledged more help to the embattled Central African country on Monday.

Outlining assistance to the former Belgian protectorate, the EU said it would help in sending human rights experts to Burundi and in organizing a "national debate" to consolidate national reconciliation and rebuild democracy.

The EU also urged its member nations to take any action necessary against "extremist elements," to prevent them from traveling abroad and receiving assistance. (Reuters)

Iceland Is Told to End Tax on Beer

BRUSSELS — Iceland was told by its European partners Monday to abolish a 35 percent tax on imported beer or face court action.

It was the second time in two months that Iceland had fallen afoul of the competition rules underlying the European Free Trade Association's single-market accord — the European Economic Area — with the European Union. Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein are the bloc members taking part in the European Economic Area.

On Feb. 22, the body similarly challenged Iceland's import and wholesale monopoly for alcoholic drinks, giving it six weeks to dismantle it. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

PARIS: The European security conference ends with the signing of the European Stability Pact.

BRUSSELS: European Commission President Jacques Santer and the EU commissioners Hans van den Broek, Manuel Marín and Emma Bonino meet with the UN high commissioner for refugees, Sadako Ogata.

PRAGUE: Yves-Thibault de Silgny, economic and monetary affairs commissioner, is on an official visit to the Czech Republic, where he meets with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus and opens the banking forum.

NICE: Research Commissioner Edith Cresson meets with Israel's science minister, Shalomit Aloni, for the colloquium on "Europe, Research and the Mediterranean."

BRUSSELS: Jacques Santer speaks to the Committee on Institutional Affairs of the European Parliament concerning the 1995 intergovernmental conference on revising the Maastricht treaty.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

U.K. Seeks Pledge by Sinn Féin Over Arms

Reuters

DUBLIN — Britain told the Sinn Féin president, Gerry Adams, on Monday that he would have to make progress on the decommissioning of Irish Republican Army weapons if he wanted a ban on talks with British officials to be lifted.

Before government ministers engage in the exploratory dialogue, there must be an assurance by Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, "of serious and constructive discussion" about taking IRA weapons out of service, said Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland secretary.

The assurances must be "intended to lead to concrete steps toward decommissioning of arms," he said in Belfast, hours after Mr. Adams, whose group seeks to end British rule in Northern Ireland, returned from a U.S. visit that seriously strained U.S.-British relations.

Mr. Adams said that his party was willing to discuss taking IRA weapons out of service provided that the talks also covered arms held by the British Army, the police and Protestant groups seeking to maintain British rule of the province.

He said one of his senior aides, Martin McGuinness, had made contacts with British officials about an agenda for ministerial talks.

"I presume the ban on ministerial contact will end and we will be into talks," Mr. Adams said.

But he ruled out any unilateral surrender of weapons to underpin the British-Irish initiative to achieve a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Adams said that his party did not represent the IRA, which shares Sinn Féin's goals, and had done its best by securing the cease-fire in September 1994 that laid the foundations for an effort to end the 25-year conflict that has cost about 3,200 lives.

Mr. Adams said that the British Army had tried and failed to defeat the IRA and capture its arms, and that Sinn Féin could not be expected to get the guerrillas to hand over their weapons until all arms were removed from Northern Ireland.

"I am not a Superman," he said. "We have silenced the guns, but there are five groups who hold weapons in Northern Ireland."

Mr. Adams said he wanted the arms issue to be discussed at ministerial level along with all other issues, including "repressive legislation and prisoners."

Britain was dismayed at Mr. Adams's U.S. visit, which was made possible by President Bill Clinton. Mr. Clinton granted the Sinn Féin president a visa, invited him to a St. Patrick's Day party at the White House and lifted a ban on his fundraising efforts in the United States.



NO SEAL OF APPROVAL — The French actress Brigitte Bardot at the Norwegian Embassy on Monday in Paris, where demonstrators called for a commercial boycott of Norway and Canada, which are to resume seal-hunting.

A Bosnian Offensive Shatters Cease-Fire

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

Bosnian government forces embarked on an offensive Monday near the northern town of Tuzla, shattering a Bosnian cease-fire that has long appeared doomed to collapse and prompting intense Serbian shelling of the city center.

After what has amounted to a winter lull, the fighting appeared to indicate that the Bosnian war will now move quickly into a fourth year in which Muslim-led government forces and the Bosnian Serbs will struggle to break an increasingly exhausting stalemate.

A spokesman for the United Nations peacekeeping force in Bosnia, Michael Williams, said

500 detonations were reported in the Mount Majevica area northeast of Tuzla as more than 1,000 government troops attempted to take a strategic Serbian communication tower.

The Serbs, who appeared to be holding their ground on Majevica, responded by shelling Tuzla, the second-largest government-held town in Bosnia after Sarajevo.

At least 12 shells landed on the town, including one that hit the main barracks of the Bosnian Army's 11 Corps. There was also intense shelling of the air base west of Tuzla.

"This is certainly the most serious breach of the cease-fire since January 1," Mr. Williams said, referring to a four-month

cease-fire that came into effect at the beginning of the year but has progressively frayed as attempts to reach a political settlement in Bosnia have collapsed.

In the last two weeks, Bosnia's president, Alija Izetbegovic, and his army commander, Rasim Delic, have both said that a full-scale resumption of the war is inevitable unless the Serbs accept an international peace proposal dividing Bosnia roughly in half.

Their statements were tantamount to an announcement of renewed fighting in that it has long been clear the Serbs will not accept the American-backed peace plan that would oblige them to give up about

one-third of the Bosnian territory they hold.

The Tuzla region is critical to the future direction of the war. The Serbs regard the Bosnian Army's 11 Corps, which is based in Tuzla, as the most powerful single unit in the improving Bosnian forces. The corps would be at the heart of any Bosnian offensive on the Posavina corridor, the narrow strip of land north of Tuzla that is the link between the eastern and western parts of the land mass that is Greater Serbia.

A combined Croatian and Bosnian attack on the corridor has long been rumored and would amount to a decisive battle in a war whose front lines have scarcely moved for two years.

In England, the Coming Out of the Church's Homosexuality Debate

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — For years the Church of England has been racked by an internal debate over homosexuality: Is it morally reprehensible and a cause for repentance? Or is it acceptable and, when accompanied by love and fidelity, as positive a form of human expression as heterosexual activity?

The debate exploded into the public arena as the bishop of London, the church's third most senior cleric, revealed that he had been pressed by a militant gay rights group to proclaim himself a homosexual "voluntarily."

Instead, Bishop David Hope last week condemned the tactics of the group trying to pressure him. He said

that his sexuality was "ambiguous" and that he was celibate.

His stand drew praise from the church's highest authority, Archbishop George Carey of Canterbury, who also issued a special plea for tolerance.

"We reject homophobia in any form," the archbishop said. "Homosexuals must be treated as people made in the image and likeness of God."

The issue reverberated beyond the Church of England. For this happened to be the week that leaders of the Anglican Communion, representing some 70 million worshippers in 35 self-governing churches in 164 countries, were holding a meeting in Windsor Great Park near London.

Every three years the 36 Anglican

primates convene for mutual support and consultation. This year, the issue of sexuality and the churches' traditional biblical condemnation of sex outside the bounds of matrimony — and homosexual sex in particular — was high on the agenda.

At the end of the conference the primates released a pastoral letter, intended to guide discussions in the communion's 500 dioceses, which called for a full but reasoned debate on the whole issue of human sexuality. The discussions will presumably range across questions that have long vexed the churches in various countries, including everything from extramarital sex to polygamy.

The primates' pastoral letter contained language suggesting that at least some church leaders were pre-

pared to consider a new and less traditional definition of morality. It said at one point, "We are conscious that, within the church itself, there are those whose pattern of sexual expression is at variance with the received Christian moral tradition, but whose lives in other respects demonstrate the marks of genuine Christian character."

The letter represents a call for a full-fledged discussion that will ensure that the topic of sexuality comes up when the full international leadership of the communion assembles in 1998 at the Lambeth Conference, an assembly of church leaders held every 10 years.

What pushed the Church of England's attitude toward homosexuality into the front pages was Bishop

Hope's disclosure that a group called OutRage had threatened to go public with an allegation that he was a homosexual unless he himself did so.

Bishop Hope released the text of a letter handed to him in January by Peter Tatchell, 43, a founder and spokesman for OutRage. It said he should proclaim himself a homosexual "voluntarily" so that he could speak out for "the millions of lesbian and gay people who are victimized by our homophobic society, often with the collusion of the church."

Bishop Hope condemned the tactics as "seriously intimidatory or worse." He said he found "this campaign profoundly disturbing in that it would seem to be based almost totally on rumor, unattributable sources and of an intimidatory nature."

"To what extent should any person be subjected to such intrusion in their personal and private lives carrying with it unspecified threats — purely on the basis of such rumor and sources — in order to accomplish someone else's agenda?" he asked.

As to his own sexuality, the bishop said that it was "ambiguous." Unlike the apparently clear-cut sexual orientation of many others, he said, he was a "gray area." But he insisted, "I have from the beginning chosen to lead a single, celibate life."

Bishop Hope, 54, is often mentioned as a successor to the archbishop of York, the second highest cleric in the Anglican church. His counter-attack, and frankness, rallied the public against the campaign by OutRage to force prominent clerics to discuss their sexuality publicly.

Clinton to Visit Moscow, Skipping West Europe

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton will visit Moscow on May 9 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe but is unable to attend similar ceremonies in Britain, France and Germany, the White House said Monday.

Mr. Clinton will leave for Moscow on May 8 after attending U.S. anniversary ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery near Washington.

He will attend a Red Square parade featuring Russian veterans of World War II and hold talks with President Boris N. Yeltsin.

The president will visit the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, on May 10 for talks with President Leonid M. Kuchma and return to Washington the next day, according to the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry.

Since the Arlington commitment "has made it impossible" for Mr. Clinton to go elsewhere, Vice President Al Gore will represent the United States at Victory in Europe ceremonies on May 8 in London, Paris and Berlin, Mr. McCurry said.

Mr. McCurry said recent strains with Britain over Northern Ireland and with France over accusations of U.S. industrial espionage had nothing to do with the decision.

The White House announced Monday that Prime Minister John Major of Britain would visit Washington on April 3-4 for talks with Mr. Clinton.

American policymakers had been reluctant to have Mr. Clinton go to Moscow and be seen reviewing Russian military hardware at a time when Russia is

trying to crush an independence drive by breakaway Chechnya.

But Russian officials warned that by not attending, Mr. Clinton would offend not only Mr. Yeltsin but also ordinary Russians, because 20 million Russians died in World War II.

Mr. Yeltsin told visiting foreign editors last week that he would change the Red Square parade to avoid embarrassing Mr. Clinton. He said that the parade would be limited to veterans of World War II and that no military equipment would be included.

Mr. McCurry denied assertions by some critics that Mr. Clinton's decision to go to Moscow represented a sellout on Chechnya, saying that the U.S. government had repeatedly raised its concerns to Moscow "at very high levels, including the 'highest levels.'"

ALLIES: Russia Cautions NATO Conference on 'Rush' to Eastern Europe

Continued from Page 1

and its passive attitude in developing this new model of comprehensive security is a very wide one and it could be dangerous," he added.

A Western diplomat expressed surprise at Mr. Kozirev's tone, since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has made clear that it would do nothing this year beyond telling all interested countries, including the Russians, what prospective new members would have to do to qualify for membership in the alliance.

An exchange of letters between Mr. Kozirev and Mr. Christopher is also expected to make clear that the alliance is prepared to establish a standing consultative committee to pro-

vide formal structure for a special relationship between NATO and Russia that all the allies agree is necessary.

Russia belongs to the alliance's North Atlantic Cooperation Council and the Partnership for Peace, which was established at President Bill Clinton's initiative at the beginning of last year. Mr. Kozirev was originally expected to present Russia's detailed military plans for cooperation within the partnership in December. But at the last minute he said he could not because the allies had decided to go ahead with preparations for new members from Central Europe.

Foreign ministers from the 15 European Union countries, meeting informally in Caracas, Venezuela, suggested on

Sunday that NATO might offer a nonaggression pact with Russia to allay Moscow's concerns.

U.S. diplomats in Paris said that the European allies had not discussed the proposal with them. France's foreign minister, Alain Juppé, said that he would when Mr. Christopher comes to Paris later this week.

Mr. Kozirev said that the stability pact approved Monday had "disproved the notion of Central and Eastern Europe as a kind of gray zone where a security vacuum exists."

Polish officials have said repeatedly that staying out of such limbo is the main reason why Poland wants to join NATO as soon as possible.

Poland has concluded treaties guaranteeing the integrity

of the borders and protection for ethnic minorities with all its neighbors. Hungary and Slovakia concluded an accord in Paris on Sunday, and Romania and Hungary say they hope to do so soon.

With the war in Bosnia as a glaring example of their failure to control historic and ethnic tensions, the countries gathered in Paris — all the members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe except Serbia and Montenegro — vowed mutual respect for human rights and good neighborly relations.

"Let us build together a springtime for Europe," said Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France, who opened the conference.

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Terror on the Subway/The Nerve-Gas Attack in Tokyo

A City Appalled and Uncommonly Afraid: 'There Is Nothing We Can Do'

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Surrounded by a fleet of red fire engines, green army wagons and a gas container truck, eight men from the fire department's chemical unit put on gas masks, jumped into orange space-suit-like suits and dashed down into the evacuated subway station.

They carried a giant hose to spray a chemical, with an odor like chlorine, that would neutralize the gas. The gas was released from the station at 10 minutes after the accident happened. "But in this case, nobody could see who did it. This is really terrifying. It's more terrifying than someone shooting a gun."

"Everyone at our office was furious," said Junji Yamada, 40, an employee at Japan Tobacco Inc., as he boarded a train on the partially crippled Marunouchi line. "If they had a purpose, that's something I could perhaps understand. But there seems to be no reason and there are so many innocent people at stake."

One of Mr. Yamada's colleagues, Eiji Wada, 29, who was on his way to the company's headquarters, was

gathered in front of television carrying nonstop coverage or snapped up copies of afternoon newspapers with banner headlines, and they wondered who could have released the nerve gas — and especially in Japan.

"We all talk about how America is a risky society, but in the New York subway, at least you can see who is firing the gun," said Wako Onodera, a lecturer who was on one of the affected train lines 10 minutes after the accident happened. "But in this case, nobody could see who did it. This is really terrifying. It's more terrifying than someone shooting a gun."

"Everyone at our office was furious," said Junji Yamada, 40, an employee at Japan Tobacco Inc., as he boarded a train on the partially crippled Marunouchi line. "If they had a purpose, that's something I could perhaps understand. But there seems to be no reason and there are so many innocent people at stake."

One of Mr. Yamada's colleagues, Eiji Wada, 29, who was on his way to the company's headquarters, was

one of the seven people killed by the poisonous gas. Mr. Wada and his wife were expecting their first child next month.

"There's nothing we can do," said Mr. Yamada, who missed the morning attack by 10 minutes. "Even if we were to change our route to work, we'd still have to take mass transportation. Now we don't know what's going to happen. At first I thought it was a political issue, or that maybe it was the mafia wanting to block people's means of transportation, but this is such a terrible crime, attacking innocent people."

That was certainly the thought on the lips of Marie Atobe, 26, whose sister was severely injured when she inhaled the gas in the subway car that carried a poison-emitting package.

"She's so tired now that she couldn't even talk to me," said Miss Atobe, speaking slowly as she choked back tears in the hallway of Jikei University Hospital, where 300 patients were treated for the poison gas. "She's conscious, but she had to close her eyes."

Several doctors said in interviews that they had never seen or studied the gas, called Sarin, and that they were treating the symptoms — headaches, nausea and contracted pupils. Jikei University Hospital also required that all victims remove their contaminated clothes and then isolated the victims, sometimes even from their family members, for fear of contamination.

Nobuaki Dobashi, 35, a general practitioner at the hospital, said that the doctors were not sure what the long-term effects of the gas might be, but they worried that the symptoms might not recede soon. Many patients who were released on Monday were told to return for checkups.

And everyone was worried about finding small packages after hearing what happened to Kazumasa Takahashi, 50, the deputy stationmaster of Kasumigaseki station. When the crisis came, Mr. Takahashi picked up a package that was bothering people and carried it about 180 meters (200 yards) to the station manager's office. After he brought the

package into the office, he collapsed and died.

Masahito Shimazaki saw something similar. He was on his way to work on the subway when a woman escaping from the gaseous chambers of an adjacent car stumbled into his car and then fell unconscious. He was treated at Toranomon Hospital for the gas symptoms, but he worried about what had happened to the woman and to the handful of helpful station attendants he saw wiping up the clear liquid in the subway cars.

Yoshio Saito, 40, a hospital worker, was in one of the subway cars with the poisonous gas, but he survived because the wind from an open window happened to blow the gas in the opposite direction from him. Mr. Saito, whose eyes were still red from the gas poisoning, was riding in the third car of a train on the Hibiya line toward the Tsukiji fish market when he noticed a strange smell, somewhat like nail-polish remover, after the train left the Akihabara electronics district.

After passengers got off at Akihabara, Mr. Saito saw a clear liquid,

mottled by the dirt from people's shoes, about a meter away from him. It was seeping out from a train seat. He edged toward the front of the car to get away from the smell, when all of a sudden, he sniffed another strange odor.

"I can't describe the smell, but when I inhaled, I started coughing," said Mr. Saito, holding his contaminated raincoat in a clear plastic bag, just after he was discharged from the hospital. "I didn't have a cold, but my nose started running. And when I moved to the front car, I started smelling the odor again at Tsukiji."

Evening newspapers bannered headlines: "Random Terrorism," "Poisonous Gas Attacks Commuters," "Same Time, Many Places. Organized?" By dusk, everyone had heard or read about the gas bombs, and was growing concerned. After all, most Japanese believe that terrorists attack people in New York, not Tokyo.

Reiko Yashiro, 28, an office worker, changed her route on Monday, but wondered what she would do in

the future because she was so frightened by the events.

"I'm nervous about going anywhere," she said, as she and her friend waited for a third friend in the Ginza district. "It just so happened that it took place in the subway."

Her friend shared her concern.

"Japan is thought to be a safe place, but I don't think it is anymore," said Yoko Noguchi, who also works as a secretary in an office.

Kazuhiko Takeda, 37, a real estate manager who was holding his chest X-rays after being treated for gas poisoning at Toranomon Hospital, was still shaken by the events. He said he felt as though he had been wearing sunglasses all day.

"Even when I look at the sun, it's not very bright," he said, describing some of the symptoms of the gas poisoning.

Mr. Takeda, who saw two people collapse on the subway platform, seemed bewildered that this could happen in Tokyo.

"This is something that shouldn't happen in Japan," he said. "This is not a Japanese kind of crime."



Police investigators in gas masks climbing the steps of a Tokyo subway station Monday.

Deadly Gas in Terrorist Attack Is Easily Made but Rarely Used

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Sarin, the gas believed to have been used in the Japanese subway murders, is relatively easy to make from commonly available materials but has seldom been used in warfare because of its incalculably deadly effects, chemical warfare and terrorism experts said Monday.

Inhaled, as a gas, sarin interferes with the transmission of electrical signals by the nervous system, causing intense sweating, filling of the bronchial tubes with mucus, uncontrolled vomiting and defecation, convulsions, paralysis and respiratory failure.

Absorbed through the skin, it causes the same effects but acts in hours rather than minutes. The fact that only seven people died in Tokyo indicated either that the compound was weakened by being mixed with other substances, or was used in small amounts, experts said.

Karl Olson, executive vice-president of the Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute in Washington, said the death of seven people in the provincial town of Matsumoto in June was clearly caused by a nerve gas, and could have been a rehearsal for the Tokyo attack.

Mr. Olson said he believed

that the Matsumoto killing was a preparation for an attack, rather than a terrorist action itself, because no one claimed responsibility for it then or since.

Chemists for IG Farben, the chemical conglomerate that provided another kind of gas for the Nazi death camps, discovered sarin by chance in 1936 while experimenting with insecticides. But Adolf Hitler, who had been passed in World War I, decided not to use this or other nerve agents in World War II, fearing retaliation.

Since World War II, lethal chemical weapons have been used in the Yemen civil war and in the Iran-Iraq war, and the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, is believed to have used sarin, or a similar gas, to slaughter rebellious Kurdish civilians. Iraqi stocks of chemical weapons have been destroyed under UN supervision, but the United States and Russia still possess thousands of tons of nerve agents.

Experts said there was no way of telling whether the agent used in Tokyo came from military stocks or was made by a terrorist or criminal organization. German anti-terrorism experts said it would take someone with a "kamikaze mentality" to make it.

Marvin Cetron, president of Forecasting International Ltd. of Arlington, Virginia, which recently prepared a study on the future of terrorism for the Department of Defense, said it would be possible to make sarin in the average high school laboratory.

Alistair Hay, the author of a book about chemical warfare, "No Fire, No Thunder," said that for anyone with a little knowledge of chemistry, sarin would not be difficult to make.

"The ingredients are not difficult to obtain," he said. But he added that anyone mixing the substances would be exposed to extremely grave danger.

To avoid the danger of soldiers handling such toxic substances, the United States developed binary nerve gas weapons, consisting of individually harmless chemicals that become lethal when mixed together during trajectory.

Unlike heavier nerve gas agents such as vx, soman and tabun, sarin evaporates rapidly and poses mostly a respiratory hazard.

Mr. Cetron said the Tokyo attack pointed to the pressing need for countries to protect each other by pooling their information about terrorism and infiltrating the terrorist organizations.

GAS: Victims of the Attack in Tokyo Tell of Panic, Pain and Confusion in the Crowded Subway

Continued from Page 1

interior design firm, was not. "He's getting worse," said his wife, Miki.

Barely able to talk, Mr. Tobari was being wheeled into a private room to stay the night.

"He has a headache, he can't see and he's breathing heavily," Mrs. Tobari said.

Her husband, she said, had also seen the puddle of colorless liquid spreading on the floor. At first, the people riding the Hibiya line merely asked one another whether their eyes were hurting. But as the pain intensified, people started to panic,

she said her husband had told her.

Victims uniformly said they did not realize what was happening, and many were shocked to find out later in the day that the substance that had harmed them was believed to be a deadly Nazi nerve gas.

Shuichi Maeda, 25, a salesman for a security company, was on a later train on the same route. In an announcement, a subway worker told passengers to leave the train at Kodenmacho station because there had been an explosion in a train at Tsukiji, four stops ahead. People began rushing out, afraid of

being late for work, Mr. Maeda said.

But leaving the train was only the start of the horror. As Mr. Maeda emerged from the car he saw people lying on the platform, apparently having spasms. Other passengers were trying to carry them out of the station. Mr. Maeda's own breathing became heavy and his field of vision narrowed.

Kazumi Ito, who works for a finance company, also got off the train at Kodenmacho station when she heard the announcement. "I was waiting on the platform and I started to smell something," she recalled.

"The smell was something I had never experienced."

Ms. Ito, 31, put a handkerchief over her mouth and began climbing the stairs, but not before experiencing nausea, a headache and blurring vision.

"When I got outside I crouched down," she recalled. "So many people were like me, crouched on the ground. I saw one woman lying on the floor in a spasm and screaming."

Yukitoshi Ogasawara, 27, was waiting for a Hibiya train at Kasumigaseki station, where government ministries have their offices, at about 8:20 a.m.

When the train arrived, he said, it was eerily empty.

When Mr. Ogasawara looked into the deserted first car, he saw a package on the floor. "I began to have difficulty breathing," Mr. Ogasawara said.

He took a different train and made it to his job at a building management company, but later went to the hospital when his eyesight deteriorated and he heard the news on television.

Many of the victims said the incident had changed their opinion about the subway, which in Tokyo has generally been viewed as safe and efficient, if oppressively crowded.



A Safe and Sure System, Until Now

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — While Tokyo's subways can be painfully overcrowded, they have always been dependably punctual and safe.

But the terrorists who released deadly nerve gas have shattered the image of safety and disrupted a transport web that carries nearly 8 million passengers each day.

The gas wreaked havoc on three subway lines that traverse the city center and pass through the government office district, Kasumigaseki.

The Hibiya Line was the most severely affected. It remained shut down late Monday with no immediate prospect for resumption.

Two other lines where the gas was released, the Chiyoda Line and the Marunouchi Line,

had resumed services but were not stopping at Kasumigaseki station.

Tokyo subways carry about 2.1 billion passengers each year over 230 kilometers (142 miles) of track. In terms of passengers carried, they are second only to Moscow, where subways carry 2.8 billion people each year, according to Fuzuo Kojima, a spokesman for the Teito Rapid Transit Authority, the largest of Tokyo's two main subway operators.

"Nothing like this has ever happened before," said Mr. Kojima, adding that Teito took pride in never having been responsible for the death of a passenger since its founding in 1941.

One of the company's employees, Kazuma Takahashi, 50, died while trying to clear the platform of the toxic materials.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Mideast Slowdown

President Bill Clinton sees "renewed hope" in Middle East peace talks. He has sent a message, Secretary of State Warren Christopher's 11th trip to the area produced agreement for Israel and Syria's ambassadors in Washington to resume meetings broken off last December. Israeli and Palestinian negotiators struggle toward self-rule elections and partial Israeli withdrawal on the West Bank. But these are crumbs, signifying not so much real progress as motion in place. The talks drag. The onset of electoral campaigns in Israel and the United States may further slow things down.

Four ways ahead are in the air.

Wait for Likud. Its supporters argue that it can better protect Israel's interests, and better deliver a wary public to its chosen concessions, than Labor. Some Palestinians and even some Syrians can be heard halfway agreeing. They ignore the fact that Likud is the party of the settlers.

Combine and telescope the first-phase self-rule agenda with the intended second-phase final-settlement agenda. This would be an immense concession to the Palestinians. It would convulse Israeli politics unless it was accompanied by a great leap forward in Israeli security—that is, in Palestinian self-discipline.

Israel and the PLO, with the United States nudging, should go for immediate gains in Israeli security and a quick run-up to Palestinian elections. Such feasible visible fruits of accord might get some momentum going.

The United States should stop just nudging the parties and start steering them. With good reason, the Clinton administration has treated the promise of a more active American hand as a payoff for the parties' good-faith negotiations, not as a substitute for them. But the question of whether American restraint can survive a deep stalemate of the talks is becoming ever harder to avoid.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

University and Donor

No self-respecting educational institution can allow an outsider, no matter how well-meaning or generous, to dictate its education priorities. So Yale University had no choice but to return \$20 million to Lee Bass after he insisted on having a say in the hiring of faculty.

The saga of Mr. Bass's gift promises to become a cautionary primer for both donors and needy universities. Donors can learn from Mr. Bass's experience that it is probably a bad idea, especially in dealing with an institution as venerable as Yale, to try to use a gift to influence a school's educational direction.

Mr. Bass had apparently concluded that Yale lacked commitment to teaching the great traditions of Western civilization. His gift, which would have endowed seven senior professorships and four junior professorships, was designed to fill that perceived gap. He reportedly lost confidence that the university was willing to honor his wishes, and as a result came up with the demand to take the gift.

No doubt it will take more time for the full story to emerge, but some elements are already clear. The gift was originally solicited by then-President Benno

Schmidt, who was unpopular and not well trusted either by students or by faculty. Between the announcement of the gift and last week's decision to return it, Yale went through three presidents, three deans of Yale College and three provosts, and in the administrative confusion the university did not do a good job of communicating with Mr. Bass. In addition, many members of the faculty understandably found his premises insulting and felt that to honor his wishes to the letter would duplicate what the university was already doing very well.

Universities must also resist the temptation to solicit and accept gifts from donors with a strong political agenda. No doubt this is a particularly difficult thing to ask of a place like Yale, which is big, expensive to run and sorely in need of funds. But the Bass case proves that it does not pay to pander to a donor's political quirks in the hope of finding a way around his intent.

Beyond that, it proves that the best philanthropy happens when a donor has faith in an institution and can wholeheartedly back its aims.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Big City Farmers

The most popular arguments for farm subsidies in America dwell on the fact that farming is a worthy endeavor and that the family farm is an institution deserving of support. When the time comes for renewing the farm program, its supporters assign a central role to small landowners struggling to make ends meet. That is why a recent riposte by an environmental group that disapproves of the program has drawn so much attention—even though it is a little artful and cute.

The group observes that the government writes a lot of farm subsidy checks to people who don't resemble the idealized family farmer and don't live anywhere near farms. During the past decade, they say, the federal government sent \$1.3 billion in subsidy checks under various farm programs to residents of the nation's 50 largest cities: \$7 million in subsidies to 574 farmers living in New York City; more than \$5 million to some 470 farmers in the District of Columbia; more than \$1.5 million to farmers in Boca Raton, Florida, etc.

A couple of caveats: These are pretty small sums in the larger farm subsidy dispensation, and they don't really go to the arguments about the merits of the program. Advocates of existing farm programs make the point that the real case for subsidies lies not in who gets the checks but in whether the programs encourage the efficient production of food.

The program is said to do this by creating some regularity in farm incomes, which can be notoriously unstable, depending on variables ranging from the weather to crop production abroad.

But some good questions are now being asked about whether the old rationale for a farm program rooted in the experiences of the Great Depression still hold up. There has been a lot of consolidation of farms and a decline in the number of smaller farmers. Analysts note that subsidies can have perverse effects. They can encourage the creation of virtual cartels, inhibit the movement from one crop to another and induce people to produce things that society does not necessarily need by giving subsidies to individuals who do not necessarily need them. That is why some courageous members of Congress, notably Senator Richard Lugar, are trying to cut the subsidies.

If Mr. Lugar makes some progress, and the going gets tough on this issue, you can count on supporters of the farm program to fall back on their favorite anecdotes about the honorable work done by small farmers, and on the opponents to lob counter-anecdotes about the Boca Raton connection. Both are telling only one, limited part of the story. The real issue and the serious argument lie elsewhere.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The WTO Needs a Leader Now

This year was to usher in a new era of world trade. On Jan. 1, the GATT pact went into effect. It aims at vastly expanding world trade by lowering barriers and erecting a new trade agency known as the World Trade Organization. Yet here we are, past the mid-March date when a general director for the WTO was to have been named, and the group remains without a permanent leader. There are two major contenders for the post. One is Italy's former trade minister, Renato Rug-

gerio; the other, former Trade Minister Kim Chul-su of South Korea. The Clinton administration's line is that there is no "consensus candidate." This stand has puzzled and angered both the European Union, which backs Mr. Ruggerio, and Asian nations backing Mr. Kim.

The disarray in Washington over this matter is distressing. The WTO conceivably can be an organization with huge clout in free trade—a dynamic that is fast reshaping the world. Getting the WTO off to a solid start is important.

—Los Angeles Times.



For Safety's Sake, Learn About the 1945 Bombs

By Moriyuki Motono

TOKYO—For the past half-century, the Japanese have been remarkably silent about the two atomic bombings that caused the death of more than 200,000 people. Perhaps this silence reflects stoicism and a sense of fatalism. Such a feeling may stem from a perception that the bombing was an act of war arising from policies of the military leadership which led Japan into the Pacific conflict.

This reticence makes it all the more regrettable that the Smithsonian Institution in Washington decided not to show an A-bomb exhibit emphasizing the devastation inflicted on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The decision is a surrender to jingoistic pressure in the United States. It deprives Americans and the international community of an opportunity to better understand the consequences of using weapons of mass destruction.

Knowledge of what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 has helped prevent any further use of nuclear weapons. The more people realize the suffering and devastation caused by the bombing, the more they will support nuclear nonproliferation.

However, should neo-nuclear nations sense that the United States wants to avoid sharing knowledge of what happened, they may be tempted to conclude that America intends to maintain a nuclear hegemony for selfish reasons. Then why should they not try to get nuclear weapons?

By forcing the Smithsonian to abandon its original plan, demagogic elements in the United States are undermining an important

part of American foreign policy, which is to discourage the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The lack of sensitivity of such groups is also clouding Japanese goodwill toward the United States.

The American occupation of Japan after World War II was an unparalleled success in the history of human relations. U.S. assistance and reforms shaped a free and democratic society. The fairness, warmth and generosity of the average American in uniform left an immense reservoir of goodwill and respect for the United States among the Japanese.

The American military presence in Japan has long been welcome. Japanese taxpayers provide far greater financial support than Europeans in Europe to sustain a U.S. presence. American forces in Japan have a stabilizing influence over the entire Asia-Pacific region. The fact that Japan is a major American ally without offensive weapons helps minimize tensions in the region.

One argument put forward by the groups that pressured the Smithsonian to drop its original plan was that the bombing saved many American lives by shortening the war. The bombing of Hiroshima doubtless accelerated the surrender of Japan. Whether it substantially reduced potential American casualties is questionable.

By mid-1945, Japanese people knew that their army could not effectively resist an

American military landing in Japan. The country no longer had effective air and naval defenses. In capturing Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the Americans had demonstrated overwhelming firepower.

Thus, the casualties arising from a landing in an already demoralized Japan would not have been as great as those who justified use of the atomic bomb asserted.

The bombing of Nagasaki was quite pointless, except for those who wanted to compare the performance of a plutonium bomb that was different from the uranium bomb used on Hiroshima three days earlier.

Most Japanese are not intent on apportioning blame or engaging in polemics about the causes of the war or acts committed during it. Such finger pointing might only further erode the reservoir of mutual goodwill in the United States and Japan that has been built up by sensible people on both sides of the Pacific.

As both nations mull the innocent victims of the war, they know that nothing will bring them to life again. But many among future generations may be saved if all countries, including Japan, learn to reflect thoughtfully on historical facts. Hiding from the American public how Japanese civilians died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki will deprive the living of an indispensable lesson.

The writer, a former Japanese ambassador to France, is a trustee of the U.S.-Japan Foundation. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Peace Needs Palestinian Elections in the West Bank

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM—In the center of Jerusalem a great development under way, the Mamilla project, will link the old city to the new. The construction workers are Romanians who live in trailers next to the site. Supervisors communicate with them through a Jerusalem Palestinian who was educated in Romania.

What a bitter irony for Palestinians. They used to do most of the construction work in Israel, but fear of terrorism has led the Israeli government virtually to close its borders with the West Bank and Gaza. Two years ago 120,000 Palestinians came in from the occupied territories daily to work. Today quotas allow fewer than 25,000.

Instead, Israel has recruited construction workers and farm laborers from Romania, Bulgaria, even Thailand. There are 70,000 guest workers in the country now, and more coming.

The border closures are an economic disaster for many Palestinian families. According to Israeli government sources, per capita income in Gaza has declined by 30 to 50 percent since Yasser Arafat and his Palestinian Authority took over there last year, largely because of the closures.

"People feel freer in Gaza with the occupation ended," one man said. "They can go to the beach. But they are poorer than ever."

Israeli political leaders talk about the need to help Palestinian economic development. But the Israeli bureaucracy, seemingly unmoved, continues to make life difficult. Trucks carrying farm produce out of Palestinian areas, or construction materials in, are held up for days.

Of course Israel has its criticisms of Mr. Arafat. His failure to crack down on terrorists, officials

say, is what has forced the border closures. And the closures have reduced terrorist incidents inside Israel proper. But that does not assuage the resentment of ordinary Palestinians at their collective punishment.

Palestinians, too, have complaints about Chairman Arafat: that he centralizes power in his own hands, keeps jobs for the boys, resists accountability.

The American group Human Rights Watch has criticized the Palestinian Authority for rights violations. To deal with that issue, the Authority appointed an Independent Commission on Citizens' Rights headed by Hanan Ashrawi, who made a mark internationally as the articulate Palestinian spokeswoman in earlier stages of peace talks.

Ms. Ashrawi said in an interview that the Human Rights

Watch report was well done. Her commission has filed reports criticizing such things as intimidation of the press, assaults on prisoners and detention of a human rights lawyer, Raji Sourani, who condemned the creation of a state security court. (He was released after a critical statement by the commission.)

Economic distress is the greater because international donors have not kept their promises. They came up with only \$228 million of \$800 million pledged for economic development last year, and have given less than half of \$60 million promised to cover the Authority's operating expenses through this month.

Nor has the Oslo peace plan stopped Israel's creeping annexation of the West Bank. Jewish settlements have continued to expand since then, and nearly 40,000 more acres of Palestinian land have been confiscated.

Polls show that Palestinians are deeply disappointed at the results, so far, of the Oslo process. But I believe that that opinion will turn around if and when an election for a Palestinian council is held after redeployment of Israeli occupation forces in the West Bank, as Oslo envisages. An election would give a crucial new dimension to people's lives: a chance to participate, for the first time, in their own governance.

Many in the West Bank and Gaza would still agree with what a Palestinian intellectual said to me: "Whether or not this process works—whether or not we reach peace with Israel—we had to go through that gate. We had to test the possibilities between us." But the mood will surely darken unless, before long, Israel and the PLO agree to hold the election.

The New York Times.

Clinton Rides to the Veterans' Rescue

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—With veterans' hospitals emptying and the vet population declining, with Veterans Administration nursing homes costing the American taxpayer twice as much as comparable community facilities, with VA disability payments going to drug addicts to help them continue to buy illicit drugs, with a VA surgeon providing a penile implant, at a taxpayer cost of \$5,800, to a convicted child molester—with all this, a few courageous Republicans out to save taxpayers \$17 billion this year dared to hold back \$200 million for veterans-only clinics.

What happened? Bill Clinton, famous avoicer of military service, went all out enlisting in the legion of panders to the veterans' lobby. "The White House doors have been open to veterans as never before," he assured the Veterans of Foreign Wars, although 96 percent of the males on his White House staff have never worn a uniform.

That hypocrisy bothers John Wheeler, who was for a decade chairman of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. "Clinton wants the vets to be victims, not partners, and is trying to make money equal acceptance and respect." To buy the lobby's support, Mr. Clinton told the VFW: "Our administration is pushing for 1.3 billion more for the Department of Veterans Affairs over the next five years."

"We have consistently looked to veterans," Mr. Clinton said, "to help shape our policy for veterans." His confessed sullen to a pressure group, made as a

boast, was true: his vet secretary is a former vet lobbyist.

Secretary Jesse Brown told the same audience: "Just last month, William Safire called for the elimination of VA hospitals. He calls veterans' programs a 'sacred cow.' Excuse me, Mr. Safire, but you have got a cow mixed up with a lot of bull." Big laugh.

"Mr. Safire refers to me as a 'lobby fox in the hen house.' I say to you, the head of VA should always be an advocate! He should be a lobby fox."

Then this combat hero blazed away with suppressing fire: "Who are these people attacking veterans' programs? Have they served in the military?" Mr. Clinton and 96 percent of his profoundly civilian male staff might have winced at the bait. Mr. Brown charged ahead at critics: "I do not think they have the right to pass judgment. They should do the right thing and simply step aside."

Under this new credential requirement, only welfare mothers can criticize welfare. Only educators can suggest ending free lunches to children of the rich. And only veterans can call for replacement of a third-rate federal hospital bureaucracy with a voucher system to enable deserving vets to buy private care.

Applying Mr. Clinton's criterion, I have standing: a draftee in 1952, two years in the U.S. Army. Rose to corporal; never heard a shot fired in anger. Most of us veterans never claimed that every ailment we

suffered since was "service-connected"; nor did we tip off fellow taxpayers for "disability" checks while able to work full-time, or take advantage of the federal largesse and job preference that the pressure groups won. We're citizens first and veterans second, not professional lobbyists whipping up victimhood.

Brandishing this unheroic credential now deemed essential, let me return to Mr. Clinton's pandering. House Republicans, spooked by the president's vote-purchasing speech, refused to be out-veteraned. They coughed up all the money demanded by the vet lobby's highwaymen.

But then, to get even, Republican budget-cutters took the same \$200 million out of AmeriCorps, the subsidized volunteerism that is the Clintonites' favorite boondoggle. Mr. Clinton countered by threatening to veto the whole rescission bill.

The upshot: Of the \$17 billion that the Republicans want to save this year, Mr. Clinton will block the rescission of all but \$6 billion.

Why will he permit that \$6 billion to be saved? Because that is how much additional spending is needed for earthquake relief in California. Combined saving: zero. With Governor Pete Wilson's competition looming, President Clinton will cut almost anything to come up with money for California.

But not welfare for veterans. That most sacred cow causes politicians to tremble and dills the impens to prick the balloon of spending.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: The Herald's Bell

NEW YORK—Herald Square was packed at noon today [March 20] when the bronze figures on the roof of the HERALD Building began for the first time to ring out the bells on the great bell. The crowd watched with exclamations of surprise and interest at the accurate and lifelike action of the figures swinging the great hammers against the bell and announcing the hour of noon.

1920: Travels With Lice

WARSAW—The beginning of the world fight against typhus is marked by the arrival here today [March 16] of a research commission of scientists from America and England. They have brought with them thousands of lice to be inoculated with the typhus germ and put under the microscope for research. The problem of bring-

The Danger Of Weimar In Russia

By Charles Gati

WASHINGTON—President Boris Yeltsin has all but abandoned the course of reform that he set out upon in 1991. But his about-face is a symptom, not the cause, of Russia's plight. Because the transition from one-party rule and the command economy to today's chaotic conditions has benefited few and alienated many, public support for reform has yielded to pressure for retrenchment.

In Moscow, members of the small business class can afford to rent a dacha for more than \$5,000 a month, eat at a fashionable Swiss restaurant where the main course costs \$40, and pay \$3.25 for a slice of Vietnamese torta. Yet the vast majority of the Russian people, who earn less than \$100 a month if employed, are worse off than they were under communism.

The yearning for an improved version of the bad old days of order, however oppressive, and the welfare state, however meager, is as understandable as it is unfortunate. People walk by elegant storefronts in Moscow that display expensive Western-made goods priced in dollars, wondering what has happened to their country. They look for scapegoats at home and abroad.

Showing disturbing similarities to Weimar Germany of the 1920s, Russia is a humiliated country in search of direction.

It is smaller than it has been in three centuries. Both the outer empire in Central and Eastern Europe and the inner empire that was the Soviet Union are gone, and Moscow must now use force to keep even Russia together.

As its pitiful (and shameful) performance in Chechnya has shown, the military has been reduced to a ragtag army.

Four thousand five hundred rubles, worth more than \$4,500 only a few years ago, are now gladly exchanged for one dollar. For its very maintenance, Russia is at the mercy of the International Monetary Fund, which can palliate but surely not cure the country's economic ills.

Worse, Russia is deprived of pride and self-respect. There was a time, during World War II, when the whole world admired the Soviet military for its extraordinary boldness and bravery. There was a time, in the 1950s, when several ex-colonies of Asia sought to emulate the Soviet model of rapid industrialization and when Soviet science moved ahead of the United States in space research. There was a time, from the 1920s through the 1970s, when many—too many—Western intellectuals and others believed that Soviet-style communism was the wave of the future.

And there was a time when Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko claimed that no significant issue in world politics could be settled without Moscow's nod. To appreciate the present mood of letdown and frustration, Westerners should imagine that their currency became all but worthless; that their stores identified some wares in the Cyrillic rather than the Roman alphabet, showing prices in rubles; that their political and economic life was guided by made-in-Moscow standards; that their leaders were lectured by patronizing foreign commissioners.

In the final analysis, the condition of Weimar Russia is alarming because Russia is at once a weak democracy and a weak police state, pluralistic and yet intolerant, pro-American in its promise but anti-American in its resentments. The public, its pride deflated and its economic needs unmet, craves order at home and respect abroad. The authoritarian temptation is pervasive, and so is the urge to be, and be seen to be, strong again.

The West may defer the day of reckoning but it cannot wish away the Russians' eventual need to compensate for the humiliation that is their present fate.

The writer is a political analyst for a global money-management firm and a fellow at Johns Hopkins University's Foreign Policy Institute. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

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Exp. 11/15/95

OPINION/LETTERS

The FBI Must Be Slacking, It's Missed a Few at the Top

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — As you may have noticed, the daily business of governing America continues to interfere with ethical investigation.

With Attorney General Janet Reno's request for a court-appointed special prosecutor to look into allegedly misleading statements from Henry Cisneros, secretary of housing and urban development, to the FBI about his payments to a former mistress, we now have three such investigations active or pending. Yet most of the Clinton cabinet is, for the moment, not being investigated.

The president himself is under scrutiny in Arkansas by the former solicitor general Kenneth Starr and helpers in connection with the

If government isn't crooked, people keep asking, why is it always being investigated?

Whitehouse matter. Mike Espy, the former Mississippi congressman and until recently secretary of agriculture, is being investigated under the special counsel law because he... well, what exactly did he do? He hitched rides on aircraft owned by the Tysons Food company and kept a station wagon at the airport in Jackson, Mississippi? Do I have it right?

That leaves a number in the Clinton administration who are not yet under formal investigation, but we're getting there. The Justice Department has begun a "review" of the cases of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and Transportation Secretary Federico Peña. That usually means a special prosecutor will be appointed.

Why not make it unanimous? With a pinch of luck, we could soon have the whole Clinton cabinet paralyzed by special ethical investigations, and government could simply be postponed — a solution that might well commend itself to the ideologues of anti-politics.

Can't the press find a potential jailbird or two or a blackmail here or there to make credible charges? Can't some trash tabloid come up with a rumor that Secretary of State Warren Christopher pinched a pack of bubble gum back in North Dakota when he was 5 years old? Is there no radio motormouth, or air charges that will automatically crank up the ethics-enforcement machinery against the secretaries of the treasury and interior? Rumor, amplified

by political exploitation and lawless newsdropping, seems an acceptable technique. Mr. Cisneros's former lady love, Linda Medlar, revived his dormant case by selling conversations she had secretly taped to the TV program "Inside Edition."

When the last great investigative craze hit Washington in the early 1950s, the issue, bogus though it was, was grave at least in principle. Senator Joseph McCarthy and his many imitators maintained that a sinister Communist conspiracy aimed to subvert constitutional government itself.

There seems no real danger that Henry Cisneros's alleged fibs to the FBI about how much he paid Ms. Medlar are a threat to the U.S. Constitution. Indeed, the keynote of the present plague of special investigations is sleazy triviality. If Mr. Cisneros misled the FBI or the Clinton transition team, that is not something to boast about; but it is hardly a capital crime. Besides, it used to be the blackmailers and extortionists, not their victims, who attracted the beady eye of the law.

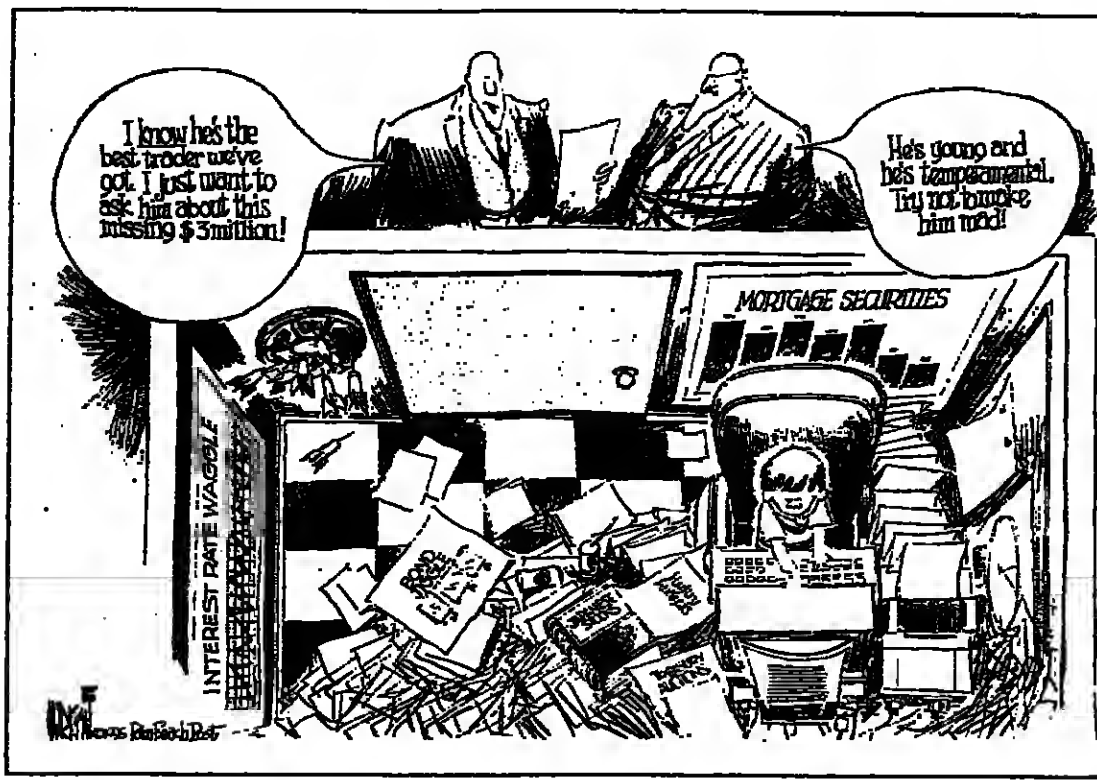
The Clinton administration is ensnared in a dilemma largely of its own making. It proclaimed that it was going to be the cleanest administration in history.

Then the president appointed as his attorney general Janet Reno, a stern moralist who grimly pursues her errands of conscience with blithe disregard of the political or administrative consequences.

In its most colossal misstep, however, the Clinton administration, in collaboration with the hot-toy congressional Democrats, rushed with cardiopulmonary resuscitation equipment to the deathbed of the special prosecutor statute. It had lapsed and the Republicans, tortured by the independent counsel silliness through two presidencies, were disposed to let it die. But the Democrats insisted on emergency resuscitation; and here we are.

As Suzanne Gamant has observed in her fine study of the ethics-in-government craze ("Scandal: The Culture of Mistrust in American Politics"), the real result of the mania for special prosecutors that began in 1978 with the Ethics in Government Act is to exaggerate the false impression of misbehavior and thus, inevitably, to lower the public's confidence. If government isn't crooked, people keep asking, why is it always being investigated? That indeed is the crowning irony of the whole idiotic business.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Ready to Forgive

Regarding the report "While Remembering Pearl Harbor, U.S. Declines to Spare Japan" (March 6):

Despite what Franklin Roosevelt said a few days after the event, Dec. 7, 1941, was not a day destined to live in infamy. In "a gesture to Japanese sensibilities," we now read, Aug. 15, 1945, shall no longer be referred to as "V-J Day" because the Japanese say the idea of a "Victory-Over-Japan Day" demonstrates "linguistic hostility."

My war service was in the European theater. I played no part in whipping the Pacific enemy other than losing a brother on Luzon and many, many childhood friends at Midway and Coral Sea, on the "Canal," on Okinawa, Iwo Jima and in virtually every other murderous battle in the Pacific.

Cursed as I am with a long, accurate memory, my American sensibilities force me to dwell upon, among other barbarous outrages, Nanking, the Bataan death march, the enslavement of Southeast Asia, the forced enrollment of "comfort women," and the torture, starvation and murder of thousands of civilian and military prisoners.

As your In Our Pages feature reminds us, the Japanese, at Intramuros, in Manila, bayoneted or burned alive 2,500 Philippine civilians from Feb. 7 to 13, 1945.

Since V-J Day (sorry about that)

Japan and the Japanese have refused to acknowledge the truth; small sign of remorse has been shown for the ghastly crimes committed in pursuit of empire.

The Bible says we must forgive our enemies and their trespasses against us. I have tried. But examining the current "don't step on their sensibilities" state of Japan-U.S. affairs, perhaps God will forgive me a small sin of omission.

ROBERT GORDON EDWARDS, Siena, Italy.

not to fight my battles standing far away from my enemies."

Modern weapons — cannons and long-range artillery at first, and later planes and missiles — changed all that. Now civilians, women and children included, are legitimate targets. Now the principal purpose is to terrorize the enemy into surrender.

Dresden is a particular tragedy in the context of a general tragedy which is 20th century warfare.

MAHMOOD ELAHLI, Ottawa.

A More Open Argentina

Regarding the report "New Horizons From Argentina's 'Dirty War'" (March 14) by Calvin Sims:

This article on the declarations made by an Argentine Navy officer reminds us again of some of the hard truths of the pre-1983 military dictatorship in Argentina. How can a country possibly grant pardons to military officers who killed thousands of people by throwing them from airplanes? Without the disclosure of a complete history, there will never be faith in a democratic government. If President Carlos Menem ever wants the world to believe in — and invest in — Argentina, he had better support a policy of complete transparency.

FEDERICO VAN SANDEN, Frankfurt.

Tragedy in a Tragedy

Regarding "It's 1995 and Not 1945, but Still Not Time to Shed Tears for Dresden" (Opinion, Feb. 27) by Charles Fenyvesi:

Those who think that the 1945 bombing of the civilian population in Dresden was a wanton act of terror tend to forget that this is what modern wars are all about.

Before the dawn of the modern war, Europe derived its martial ethic from Homer's Iliad. The Iliad celebrated combat at close quarters, between adult male warriors on neutral ground, far from women and children. Individual virtues, such as strength and bravery, not differences in weapons, were decisive. Hence, the Homeric hero's disdain for bows and arrows: "My way is

BOOKS

WONDER BOYS

By Michael Chabon. 368 pages. \$23. Villard Books.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

AS his last two books, a best-selling novel called "The Mysteries of Pittsburgh" and a volume of interlinked stories titled "A Model World," so clearly demonstrate, Michael Chabon can write like a magical spider, effortlessly spinning out elaborate webs of words that ensnare the reader with their beauty and their style.

As a simple prose stylist, Chabon — who is only 32 — writes with astonishing poise and control; he possesses the rare ability to describe almost

anything, from the most banal daily occurrence to the most bizarre melodrama, with complete authority and aplomb, continually reinventing the familiar while anchoring the fantastic in the mundane. His latest novel, "Wonder Boys," is no exception: Told in a meditative yet playful voice reminiscent of the early Philip Roth, it is a beguiling novel, a novel that for all its faults is never less than a pleasure to read.

Just as many of the stories in "A Model World" recalled the Roth stories in "Goodbye, Columbus" or "Wonder Boys" tends to reverberate with echoes of "The Ghost Writer." As in that Roth novel, the narrator looks back on his career as a writer, recounting both the de-

tails of his apprenticeship and his thoughts on the literary vocation. Indeed, the novel's title — "Wonder Boys" — refers simultaneously to several things. It

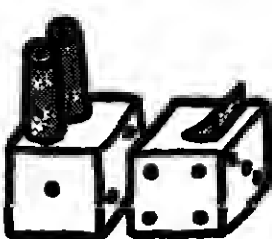
Boys," we learn, is an unobvious mess: long and long-winded to the point of absurdity and packed with thousands of meaningless digressions. His life has become equally un-

WHAT THEY'RE READING

● Gerhard Schellmeyer, the new chairman of Siemens Nixdorf Information Systems AG, is reading "The Unwritten Rules of the Game" by Peter Scott-Morgan.

"It's a serious book about all the things that can happen in a company but also a beautiful read."

(Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

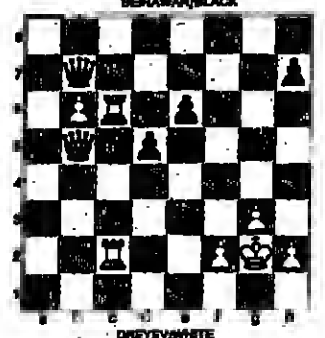
ALEXEI DREYEV beat Yasser Seirawan in the Hoogoven International Tournament.

Against the Petrosian Variation of the Queen's Indian Defense, 4 a3, Seirawan chose the conservative 4...c6, with the idea that after 5 Nc3 d5 6 cd cd, the pawn groups on both flanks were balanced and equally free of weaknesses.

But a potentially tranquil middle-game was quickly disrupted by Dreyev's wild, attacking 10 Nb5! With 10...Rc8, Seirawan avoided 10...ab 11 Bb5 Rc8 12 Ne5, which recovers the piece and wins a decisive pawn. But Dreyev laid on the pressure with 11 Qe4! and on 11...Nd7, he put all his chips on his attacking chances with 12 Ne7! Rc7 13 Bg6!

After 13...Bd6 14 Bc7 15 Rc6 Qb7 16 Ne5, Dreyev had a material disadvantage of rook plus pawn for two minor pieces, but Seirawan was behind in development and his king had not found its way to safety.

Seirawan fended off the threat of 17 Rb6! Qb6 18 Qd7 mate by 16...Be7, when 17 Rb6! Qb6 18 Qd7 Kf8 19 Ne6 Bf6 20



Position after 20...Nb5

Qd6 Ke8 leaves White with only two pawns for a piece and no reasonable way to continue attacking.

On 17...b4, Seirawan saw that 17...Bc4? would have walked into 18 Rb6! Qb6 19 Qd7 Kf8 20 Ne6 g6 21 Qe7 Kg7 22 Ne5 with a hopeless situation for Black since 22...Rf8 23 Qf8 Kf8 24 Nd7, cleans up.

On 17...f6 Dreyev chose 18 b5 Bb5 19 Qb5 fe 20 0-0, which let Seirawan have the advantage of two minor pieces for a rook but created the strong threat of doubling rooks on the c file and penetrating to the seventh rank.

Seirawan defiantly took care of that with 20...ed7 21 Rf1 Kf8, but on 22 ed, he could not play 22...Ba3? because of 23 Rc8! Qe8 24 Rc8 Kf8 25 Qa6 followed by 26 Qa3.

The decisive maneuver to pry apart the black position was Dreyev's 23 a4! 25 a5! and 28 ab, threatening 29 Rc7. After 28...Nb8, his 29 Rd6! looked toward 29...Kc7 30 Rc7 Kd6 31 Qb4 Kc5 32 Rb7 Nc6 33 Qb2. Seirawan gave up.

refers to all the youthful writers, the narrator included, who have worshipped at the altar of the literary muse, their hearts "filled with the dread and mystery of the books they believe themselves destined to write." It refers, too, to the doomed novel, concerning the intertwined lives of three brothers who grow up in a small Pennsylvania town, the narrator has spent the better part of a decade trying to write.

That narrator, one Grady Tripp by name, is a Pennsylvania native (like so many Chabon heroes) with a troubled family history. Grady's mother, it seems, died of a staph infection when Grady was all of 5 weeks old; not much later, his father committed suicide after killing another man. An orphan entrusted to the care of his grandmother, Grady grew up fascinated with the work and life of a neighbor named Albert Veich, who wrote horror stories under the pen name August Van Zorn, and in due time Grady became a writer himself. His first submission to a writing class involved an elaborate plagiarism of one of Van Zorn's stories.

In the course of relating the story of Grady's life, Chabon gives us some hilarious portraits of other writers, editors and wannabes. Besides old Albert Veich, who suffers from the writer's self-absorption and detachment that Grady calls "the midnight disease," there's Grady's first writing teacher, a writer of the cowboy school given to odd, gnomish pronouncements ("At the end of every short story the reader should feel as if a cloud has been lifted from the face of the moon") and a famous short-story writer who flirts "with young girls to stave off the fear of death."

Grady's novel, "Wonder

kempt: His mistress, Sara, the chancellor of the college, is pregnant; his wife, Emily, has left him, and he now thinks he's in love with his student Hannah. He has become addicted to marijuana, and he suffers from disturbing dizzy spells.

Such events are related by Chabon with a sleight of hand John Irving should envy: He's actually able to insert scenes involving a dead blind dog, a tub-playing transvestite and a vanishing Ford Galaxie into his narrative without making them feel sentimental, cutesy or contrived. Chabon's ease with this sort of comedy, however, tends to undercut his more serious material, just as his more earnest writing tends to cut short the laughs provoked by his humor. Although both the lighter and more serious parts of Grady's story are beautifully rendered, they're never really knitted together into a seamless emotional whole, like the strongest stories in "A Model World." To make matters worse, they're glossed with unnecessary post-modernist allusions to the fiction-making process that create a gratuitous layer of distance between the reader and Chabon's people.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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Herald Tribune
 THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Strong Chanel Holds Up Couture's Falling Walls

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pink vinyl lips pouted and parted emitting rapid-fire rap music. Just another runway gimmick to signal a hip Chanel show? Ah, no!

For Karl Lagerfeld's streamlined silhouettes and sporty looks took Chanel back to base Monday. The powerful show came up with a long, lean silhouette and effortlessly embraced what is happening in fashion.

"I tried to go back to point zero — because I had gone so far in all directions," Lagerfeld said backstage. The touching finale was that seminal moment, as a line-up of models in seamstress' white cotton coats opened them to reveal perfectly elegant little black dresses.

At the opening, the models strode out in flat two-tone shoes, clutching easy tweed jackets across slim-line dresses that stopped just over the knee.

That dowdy length? For once, upscale

PARIS FASHION

clients will want to buy, rather than cry, when they see how Lagerfeld handled the extended hemline, with the top half tight to the torso, skinny jackets and with flat or reasonable heels.

The pill was sweetened with color: hot pinks and purples. And by making the skirts in knit, to team with bright, tight jackets, or even with lacy tops for evening.

How seamlessly Lagerfeld incorporated modern fashion elements: the bustle as black lace fanning at the back of a dress; iridescent fabrics for a sleek raincoat; sober long coats with perky jeans pockets at the back. Light-hearted touches included camellia-patterned sweaters and chiffon dresses with flying panels showing more than they ought to.

Lagerfeld's Chanel show put into perspective the chaos of a crowded season in a way that used to be done by Yves Saint Laurent, who shows Tuesday to wrap up the ready-to-wear shows of the couturiers. Where once they dominated the calendar, most are now being sidelined.

Emanuel Ungaro's show served its purpose: to inspire his clients to refresh their wardrobes — although do they need a faux panther suit just because fake fur is all over the runways?

The be-crimoiled figure who ran out distractedly to open and close Ungaro's show was surely a take on fashion as high drama. Once Mongolian lamb coats had gambolled off-stage, the show got down to business: quiet suits in beige and gray, knee-length skirts and a vest as an extra twist.

Everything had been quieted down: knits in pale jacquard patterns, just a little embroidery on a simple blouse in team with pants. Geometric white wigs, giving the models an idealized appearance and high-tech shine on evening coats were the only minor distractions from these nice-for-the-stores clothes.

And so it was at Givenchy, who showed that at 68 he works much harder than his putative successor, 34-year-old John Galiano.

While the British designer produced 25 new designs in the last six months, Givenchy (who also showed couture in January) sent out 89 outfits Monday. He had softened the trim lines, by making suits in knit and cuddly chenille, and by adding velvet pockets, a bow at the back of a tuxedo or a sarong drape to the front of a cocktail dress.

The great couturiers with their effortless technique are indeed a hard act to follow. A smell of fragrance lingered in the air when the house of Balenciaga sent out more grand evening gowns that you would need in a month of benefits, and hair sculpted like curly wood-shavings.

What was it all about? Easy! Designer Josephus Thimister was drawing a veil of pink chiffon and black velvet over the fact that Balenciaga no longer makes couture.

The sculpted gowns modernized from the master's classics, are destined not for the stores, but as two-dimensional images to promote the name.

Lanvin was nice enough, with its familiar take on masculine-feminine tailoring, the jackets of the pantsuits thrown a curve and the coat-dress with a flaring skirt making a simple silhouette. Designer Dominique Morlot is really a tailor — hence his sweeping coats and corduroy jackets. So why would he show black paneled cocktail dresses when his woman would surely step out only in evening pants? Another former couture house poised between creating clothes and an image.

Hermès seems much defter at advancing its image. With sophistication and subtlety, and sticking with luxurious fabrics, its designer team has moved the line from country to city.

But Hermès never forgets that its roots are in leather saddles and silk scarves. So close-to-the-body paneled jackets came in pimento-red suede; flared riding coats were in chestnut-brown leather; and silk-patterned shirts were given an edge with a pleated front and a pair of satin jeans. And as a witty comment on the fact that splashy patterns are out but Hermès is forever, the signature prints were made as a crinoline skirt veiled in black chiffon.

The couture ready-to-wear lines now add so little to the fashion season that some houses may retrench to showing just twice a year instead of four times.

Yet Christian Lacroix offered his second collection of the season Monday — his lower-priced Bazar line. It seems late in the fashion day to latch on to street style, but the set of peeling posters and patchwork of carpet-squares suggested the edgy attitude of this far-from-couture line. Among the sporty young pieces in vinyl and fake fur and the heavy mixes of pattern and texture were also simple tailored jackets in anthracite velvet or sky blue wool to prove that the collection could also be for Lacroix's couture customers.

A maturing generation of creative designers is also trying to hold its ground against the thrust of the new. Romeo Gigli, abandoning his ethnic inspirations except for a richness of fabric and texture, sent out a commercial collection of pantsuits in dandy-ish shapes: long curving jackets with narrow pants, which was classic Gigli given a touch of hip. Gigli also played with a puff at the top of the sleeve and chose prints in glowing colors.

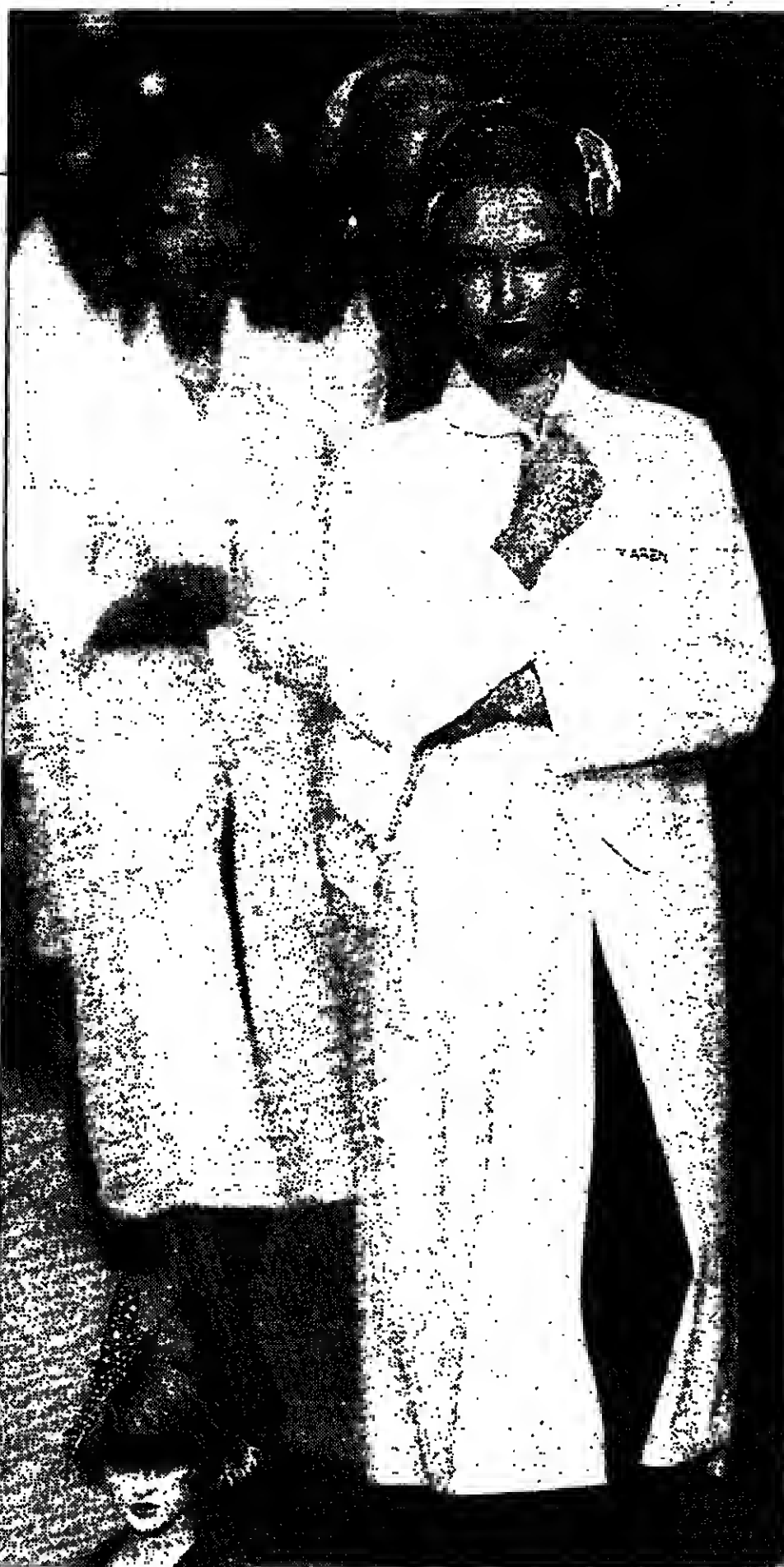
The fake icicles dripping from a roaring fireplace in a gilded gallery at the Opéra Garnier announced that Kenzo was in a winter wonderland. His ice-skating theme was a neat way to serve up colorful jacquard knits, fake fur and velvet jackets with slender skirts or plus-four pants. Cerutti picked up on the tubular line but made it very soft, by sending out elongated knitted jumper dresses with cardigan jackets and using brushed wools as well as the ever-present sparkling lurex fabrics.

MARTINE SITBON knows how to catch a fashion trend. Her show of simple clothes in shiny fabrics picked up on the sci-fi techno spirit of experimental designers — but in a wearable way.

None of the new generation — most of whom showed early in the week — has yet come through a future star. At GR 816, Gilles Roger played it safe, with well-cut sportswear but lacked divine madness, except in the wacky presentation.

The sense in Paris as the European shows wind down, is that a new generation is banging at the gates; that the once-safe citadel of the haute couturiers is about to fall. Yet from the customers' point of view, the big name designers are still the ones who come up with the clothes that make fashion sense.

As Rose Marie Bravo, president of Saks Fifth Avenue, put it: "Chanel was just sensational. The ready-to-wear week has had its ups and downs, but that made the whole season worthwhile."



Charting the Dominant Styles of the Season

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Here are some of this season's runway trends:

- **SHAPE:** Jackets cut close to the body either thigh-length and curved, cropped bolero-short or in panels to create an hourglass fit at the waist.
- **SKIRTS:** Hemlines long and lean to midcalf for the junior set; on or over the knee for grown-ups. The short tight mini is off-stage. But flared or even fuller dirndl skirts stop above the knee.
- **COATS:** The great comeback for a coachman coat sweeping the lower calf,

often with cape shoulders. Also the short, trim, tailored Jackie Kennedy coat.

- **DAY DRESSES:** They make news as long jumper dresses or shorter with a loose three-quarter jacket.
- **PANTS:** Mostly lean and mean with wider legs only if the top is cropped. The midriff short sweater set partners soft pants.
- **FABRICS:** Iridescent synthetics, lurex and shiny satin have ousted velvet for winter party wear. Holograms and technic prints make special effects. By

contrast, there are soft-to-handle bouclé and mohair.

- **BACKS:** Bows, bustles and drapes are part of a new focus on the rear.
- **SHOES:** Have come down from the heights, but ankle boots are going up to the midcalf as the favorite height.
- **COLORS:** Gray in every shade from gun metal through silver; rich winter tones from russet through bilberry. Winter white and some brights.

Suzy Menkes

On April 22nd, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

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Among the topics to be covered are:

- Unstoppable art deco.
- The impact of wealthy collectors in India and Asia.
- A new trend toward single-artist museums.
- Asia — preserving cultural heritage vs. tourism revenue.
- Links between children's drawings and works of great art.

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Chanel models at the finale in their dresses, smocks, and, lower left, Chanel's close-to-the-body suit and knee-length skirt; top right, Ungaro's faux fur suit with Mongolian lamb bolero; Galiano's sculptural coat with stand-away mock-crocodile collar; patterned jacket and lurex knit from Bazar by Lacroix; and a dandy's pantsuit from Gigli.

Lyon Marks 100 Years of Movies

LYON — The cinema world celebrated the 100th anniversary of moving pictures when directors jokingly imitated the famous scene of French workers leaving a factory. Huge white clouds were drawn aside to let several dozen film directors walk out of a ruined building where the Frenchmen Louis and Auguste Lumière first set up their wooden cinematograph camera on March 19, 1895.

150

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1995

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MARKET DIARY

U.S. Shares Inch Up
On Profit Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks posted their fifth record in the past seven sessions on Monday amid confidence that corporate earnings would keep expanding. Rally in Philip Morris Cos.

U.S. Stocks

DuPont Co. and technology companies overshadowed a drop in utility and steel stocks. The Dow Jones industrial average, which set three records last week, rose 10.03 points, to 4,083.68. Philip Morris, which reached a two-year high, together with DuPont added a combined 10.72 points to the average.

"The market is saying we're going to extend this economic cycle out," said Gil Knight, research director at First National Maryland. Investors are focusing on "high-quality growth stocks such as Gillette and Philip Morris," he said, "and the tech stocks still look good across the board."

Almost 11 shares fell for every 10 that rose on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume narrowed to 301.73 million

shares from 415.79 million shares Friday.

Philip Morris, which jumped 2% to 66 1/2, was boosted along with other tobacco stocks after an appeals court stripped class-action status from a drug-industry lawsuit involving hemophiliacs in an action with parallels to one against the tobacco industry.

Philip Morris shares have now recovered to where they were before "Marlboro Friday" on April 2, 1993, when the cigarette maker slashed their prices to boost its share of the market. DuPont rose 1 to 58 1/2 on speculation the chemical maker would repurchase some of its own shares.

Technology shares climbed amid confidence that earnings would remain buoyant. Consumer stocks broadly outperformed cyclical shares as investors prepared for a slowdown in the economy.

Steel shares, for example, came under pressure as Nucor's hot-rolled steel prices fell. Inland Steel shed 1 1/4 to 24 1/4 and Bethlehem eased 3/4 to 14 1/4. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

The Dollar Rebounds
But Analysts Are Wary

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar got a breather Monday from market forces that have sent it to record lows in recent weeks, gaining against the Deutsche mark and other European currencies.

But analysts said the market

by the Bank of Japan helped the U.S. currency recover against the yen, traders said.

Japanese exporters "are selling into any rally" made by the dollar, said John McCarthy, manager of foreign exchange for ING Capital Markets in New York.

In Gutersloh, Germany, the Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, placed the onus of reversing the dollar's weakness on the United States. "We're interested in a stable dollar," he said. "We hope that American authorities will make that unmistakably clear and will stand to that."

Mr. Tietmeyer blamed the dollar's weakness for "other exchange-rate distortions" and said the low savings rate in the United States combined with the high U.S. budget deficit was at the root of the dollar's woes.

Responding to Mr. Tietmeyer's comments, Peter von Maydell, a currency strategist at First National Bank of Chicago said: "It's a classic Bundesbank line to tell other countries to sort out their problems."

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Foreign Exchange

would remain nervous about the possibility of another show of muscle by the mark in coming weeks.

The dollar closed at 1.4030 Deutsche marks, up from 1.3857 DM on Friday, and at 89.325 yen, up from 89.100 yen.

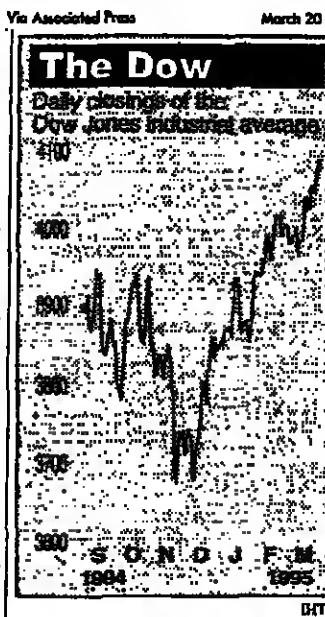
Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 4.9850 French francs, up from 4.9590 francs, and at 1.1665 Swiss francs, up from 1.1505 francs.

The British pound fell to \$1.5765 from \$1.5840.

Aggressive dollar purchases

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NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
Microsoft	50.00	49.00	49.00	+0.50
Apple	30.00	29.00	29.00	+0.25
Oracle	20.00	19.00	19.00	+0.10
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.00	+0.05
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.00	+0.05
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.00	+0.05
Adobe	6.00	5.00	5.00	+0.05
Autodesk	5.00	4.00	4.00	+0.05
Parsons	4.00	3.00	3.00	+0.05
Sealed Air	3.00	2.00	2.00	+0.05
3M	2.00	1.00	1.00	+0.05
Eastman	1.00	0.50	0.50	+0.05
Amgen	0.50	0.25	0.25	+0.05
Genentech	0.25	0.10	0.10	+0.05
Amgen	0.10	0.05	0.05	+0.05
Genentech	0.05	0.02	0.02	+0.05

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
Microsoft	50.00	49.00	49.00	+0.50
Apple	30.00	29.00	29.00	+0.25
Oracle	20.00	19.00	19.00	+0.10
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.00	+0.05
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.00	+0.05
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.00	+0.05
Adobe	6.00	5.00	5.00	+0.05
Autodesk	5.00	4.00	4.00	+0.05
Parsons	4.00	3.00	3.00	+0.05
Sealed Air	3.00	2.00	2.00	+0.05
3M	2.00	1.00	1.00	+0.05
Eastman	1.00	0.50	0.50	+0.05
Amgen	0.50	0.25	0.25	+0.05
Genentech	0.25	0.10	0.10	+0.05
Amgen	0.10	0.05	0.05	+0.05
Genentech	0.05	0.02	0.02	+0.05

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
Microsoft	50.00	49.00	49.00	+0.50
Apple	30.00	29.00	29.00	+0.25
Oracle	20.00	19.00	19.00	+0.10
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.00	+0.05
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.00	+0.05
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.00	+0.05
Adobe	6.00	5.00	5.00	+0.05
Autodesk	5.00	4.00	4.00	+0.05
Parsons	4.00	3.00	3.00	+0.05
Sealed Air	3.00	2.00	2.00	+0.05
3M	2.00	1.00	1.00	+0.05
Eastman	1.00	0.50	0.50	+0.05
Amgen	0.50	0.25	0.25	+0.05
Genentech	0.25	0.10	0.10	+0.05
Amgen	0.10	0.05	0.05	+0.05
Genentech	0.05	0.02	0.02	+0.05

Market Sales

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	4083.68	4083.68	4083.68	4083.68	+10.03
S&P 500	1150.12	1150.12	1150.12	1150.12	+0.25
NASDAQ	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	+0.50
AMEX	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.25

Berkshire Hathaway Considers Adding Shares

The Associated Press

OMAHA, Nebraska — Warren Buffett wants to increase the amount of stock in Berkshire Hathaway Inc., a move that would open up investment in the famous company managed by the multimillionaire investor.

In the company's annual report released Monday, Mr. Buffett asked holders of existing Berkshire common stock, currently 1 million shares, to approve the issue of an additional 1 million in preferred shares.

Berkshire common stock, the most expensive on the Big Board, fell after the news, falling \$50 before recovering to close up \$50 at \$22.250.

Preferred stock pays dividends at a specified rate and has preference over common stock when assets are liquidated.

Mr. Buffett said he decided to ask shareholder approval for the preferred stock because of an offer the company made last spring to acquire a large, family-controlled business in exchange for preferred shares of stock and other terms.

While the acquisition did not take place, he said, it made him realize he might need to issue such shares in future acquisitions.

Mr. Buffett, who as chairman and chief executive owns 42 percent of the company, sought to reassure shareholders that the company would strive to maintain the value of their stock.

He said the company would "not use these shares without being completely satisfied that we are receiving as much in intrinsic value as we are giving."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: Reuters, March 20

Close Prev.

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U.S. FUTURES

Agencies: Reuters, March 20

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EUROPE

Investor Fears Ravage Paper Of Lyonnais

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Shares in Crédit Lyonnais tumbled on the Paris bourse Monday as investors fretted that a state rescue package unveiled last Friday would leave the bank paying for its past troubles well into the next century.

The bank's investment certificates, novoting shares representing 21 percent of its capital, fell 26.20 francs, or 10 percent, to 236.80 francs. They had already fallen 10 percent last week amid speculation over the extent of the bank's 1994 loss. Trading was suspended Friday pending announcement of the rescue plan.

The bank on Friday announced a loss of about 12 billion francs (\$2.4 billion) for 1994, close to double the previous year's deficit.

"It's just a bottomless pit," said Ingrid Bellard, head of French equity trading at Kleinwort Benson Securities in Paris, referring to the shares' prospects.

Moody's Investors Service, which had downgraded Crédit Lyonnais in July, maintained its rating of A3/Prime-2 for the bank and its subsidiaries on Monday. A3 is an upper-medium, long-term bond rating while Prime-2 is a mid-level, money-market grade.

But the rating agency warned

that although the rescue plan — the second for Crédit Lyonnais within 18 months — would improve the financial position of the bank, the cost of shedding staff and the burden of other charges connected with the plan would continue to weaken the bank's capacity to make profits.

Standard & Poor's Corp., the other major credit-rating agency, said it might downgrade Crédit Lyonnais because the bank did not win an injection of capital from the state.

The obligations affected, \$13.5 billion worth, includes senior debt, subordinated debt and commercial paper, as well as the debt of certain subsidiaries.

The French government — anxious to keep European Union regulators at bay and to placate voters ahead of France's presidential elections in April and May, according to analysts — said the complex aid package would put no new burden on the taxpayer. That claim has come under fire.

The plan itself involves spinning off 135 billion francs of the bank's assets into a state-owned shell company called Consortium de Réalisation.

That company is to borrow from a state holding company, Société de Participations Bancaires et Industrielles.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

When Governments Can't Let Go

Alcatel Probe Highlights Post-Privatization Perils

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Just as the woes of Crédit Lyonnais laid bare costly mistakes at France's state-owned flagship bank, a separate inquiry into Alcatel Alsthom, France's second-largest privately owned company, exposes the troubling intimacy that remains between the government and the industries it has sold to the private sector.

Alcatel, the world's largest manufacturer of telephone equipment, is suspected of amassing at least \$150 million in secret profit by overbidding its equipment to France Telecom, the state-owned communications utility.

Seen by competitors as a hidden subsidy to Alcatel that circumvented fair-trade rules, the overbidding allegations started when Alcatel was state-owned and continued since it was privatized in 1988. Alcatel was called Compagnie Générale d'Électricité until 1991.

The alleged collusion worries international investors, including U.S. pension funds, which fear executives will give primary loyalties to the French government, not private shareholders.

Andrew Clearfield, head of College Retirement Equities Fund, a U.S. pension fund, voiced this complaint when Alcatel's board refused to fire its chief executive, Pierre Suard, despite a court ban on any contacts between him and the company.

Mr. Clearfield said stockholders' interests were ignored when Mr. Suard was allowed to stay on by Alcatel directors, who share close personal and political ties.

Mr. Suard has denied any wrongdoing, describing the charges as "pure fantasy" by investigators whom he says mis-

understand business. Innocent or not, Mr. Suard's is a damaging presence until the case is over, Mr. Clearfield said.

Public debate about the case has offered revealing insights into French business culture. French commentators have defended government help for industry, even a privatized company such as Alcatel. Politicians and political advisers also appeared unruffled by the case.

With extraordinary candor, the former industry minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn said French officials regularly winked at such overbidding because it

test case for France to condemn such covert subsidies to business.

Such condemnation seems urgent if France wants to attract investors, including pension funds — which want to back companies that can succeed in commercial markets and fear government intervention as legally problematic and liable to mask corporate weaknesses.

But the old French business-government link is hard to break, Le Monde newspaper said. For example, privatized companies such as Alcatel are hiring more, not fewer, graduates from France's top administrative schools, which train the government's managerial elite — some of whom then move into the private sector.

"The champions of a state role want to weigh more heavily on companies going private in order to ensure that the old system continues," Le Monde said.

The clannish nature of French business has intensified, too, because the same handful of major corporations have had to take stakes in each venture that comes on the market. That has created a pattern of overlapping holdings — Crédit Lyonnais owns part of Alcatel, which owns parts of other companies that in turn have stakes in Crédit Lyonnais — that concentrates power in a handful of crucial government and business posts.

These people are likely to feel beholden to each other more than to the mass of other shareholders.

Such tight corporate interlinkage is not confined to France: Germany has a similar tradition of cross-holdings between the top banks and major industrial companies.

A key difference, however, is that France, unlike Germany, depends heavily on foreign investment to propel its industrial growth.

NEWS ANALYSIS

offered a way of channeling funds to government-favored industrial projects such as those carried out by Alcatel.

Phony billing circumvents anti-subsidy regulations enforced by the European Commission.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn, speaking Monday on Europe One radio, said that France had regularly used such funding mechanisms to help high-tech industries in competitive markets, including Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium that competes with Boeing Co.

Such government practices could reflect the interventionist philosophy of Mr. Strauss-Kahn, an adviser to the Socialist presidential candidate Lionel Jospin. More surprisingly, they are also defended by some French conservatives.

This surfaced when the conservative newspaper Le Figaro said that an illegal war chest for exports was a legitimate self-defense. It said, for example, that Japanese carmakers charged high domestic prices in order to sell cars abroad at lower prices.

If the Alcatel charges are proved, an analyst at the French Institute of International Relations said, it would create a

European markets but exports to European Union countries also provided positive impulses as the year progressed, the Bundesbank said.

While exports to Belgium, the Netherlands and France increased strongly during 1994, exports to Britain and Italy were hurt by the weakness of the pound and the lira, it added.

The Bundesbank also said in its monthly report that Germany had posted a capital account surplus of 51.7 billion DM (\$37.12 billion) in 1994, according to revisions and a new accounting concept. Under the previous method, the surplus had been calculated at 69.4 billion DM.

The strongest impulses for German export activity in 1994 came from con-

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The strongest impulses for German export activity in 1994 came from con-

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2100
2200	3200	2000
2100	3100	1900
2000	3000	1800
1900	2900	1700
1800	2800	1600
1700	2700	1500
1600	2600	1400
1500	2500	1300
1400	2400	1200
1300	2300	1100
1200	2200	1000
1100	2100	900
1000	2000	800
900	1900	700
800	1800	600
700	1700	500
600	1600	400
500	1500	300
400	1400	200
300	1300	100
200	1200	0
100	1100	-100
0	1000	-200
-100	900	-300
-200	800	-400
-300	700	-500
-400	600	-600
-500	500	-700
-600	400	-800
-700	300	-900
-800	200	-1000
-900	100	-1100
-1000	0	-1200

Very briefly:

- NEC Corp. and VideoLogic Group PLC have agreed to jointly develop and license advanced three-dimensional games and virtual reality for the home, arcades and theme parks.
- Queens Moat Houses PLC is close to signing a £1.3 billion (\$2.06 billion) debt restructuring agreement with its banks, a spokesman for the troubled hotels company said.
- Lucas Industries PLC said first-half pretax profit ended Jan. 31 more than doubled to £44.5 million, lifted by 20 percent growth in its automotive-parts business.
- Deutsche Bank AG said a Paris-based trader it suspended last week was responsible for a loss, but the bank refused to quantify it. Reports pegged the loss at 24 million Deutsche marks (\$17.3 million) after futures contracts based on the Paris interbank offered rate were closed.
- Fokker NV's chairman, Ben van Schaik, said he would resign if the Dutch aircraft maker, which is owned by Deutsche Aerospace AG, were not profitable by 1996.
- Alcatel Cable, a unit of Alcatel Alsthom, said it agreed to sell its North American copper telephone cable operations to Alpine Group Inc. for about \$100 million.

AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg

GAN Expects A Better 1995

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Groupe des Assurances Nationales, the state-controlled French insurer, said Monday that it expected to narrow its losses considerably in 1995 and to turn a profit in 1996.

In January, GAN said it would post a loss of about 2.75 billion French francs (\$561 million) for 1994, partly due to results at its UIC property-investment unit.

GAN is among the five largest French insurers.

Bundesbank Tallies Toll of Rising Mark on Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Monday that German exports to the United States had been curbed in 1994 by the appreciation of the Deutsche mark against the dollar.

"The bilateral trade relations between Germany and the U.S., which until the beginning of 1994 formed an important support for the German export economy, appear to have been dampened by the strong appreciation of the mark against the dollar," the bank said in its March monthly report.

During 1994, the mark appreciated 10 percent against the dollar and German

exports to the United States fell slightly after strong increases a year earlier, the Bundesbank noted.

The positive effect of the renewed dollar weakness against the mark for importers was compensated for by the upswing in raw materials prices, the report said.

The Bundesbank said the general trend in German exports reflected the upturn in economic activity, rising 9 percent in value in 1994. The bank's report noted that world trade in the same period rose by around 8 percent.

The strongest impulses for German export activity in 1994 came from con-

European markets but exports to European Union countries also provided positive impulses as the year progressed, the Bundesbank said.

While exports to Belgium, the Netherlands and France increased strongly during 1994, exports to Britain and Italy were hurt by the weakness of the pound and the lira, it added.

The Bundesbank also said in its monthly report that Germany had posted a capital account surplus of 51.7 billion DM (\$37.12 billion) in 1994, according to revisions and a new accounting concept. Under the previous method, the surplus had been calculated at 69.4 billion DM.

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U.S. Firm Stalks Frankona Re

Reuters

MUNICH — Employers Reinsurance Corp., the U.S. company that bought Aachen Re in Germany seven weeks ago, is in talks to buy another German reinsurer to expand its foothold in Europe.

Munich-based Frankona Reinsurance said Monday that its parent company, Gerling-Konzern Allgemeine Versicherungs AG, was talking to Employers about the possible sale of a majority stake.

Frankona said a possible takeover would improve Employers' market access — the key to the U.S. company's move in early February to take on

most of the business of Aachen Re, which was a subsidiary of Aachener & Münchener Versicherungs AG.

At that time, the chairman of Employers, Kai Ahlmann, said the Aachen Re deal would raise the U.S. company's worldwide business volume to just over \$4 billion.

A deal with Frankona would add net premium income of around 3.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.2 billion).

Employers' venture into Europe follows a similar move by its U.S. rival General Re Corp., which bought the German reinsurer Cologne Re last year.

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade rates elsewhere. See The Associated Press.

12 Month Low Stock Div Yld PE 1994 High Low Last Chg

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12 Month Low Stock Div Yld PE 1994 High Low Last Chg

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French Candidates Said to Be for EMU

AFP News

PARIS — Michel Sapin, a member of the Bank of France's monetary-policy council, said Monday he was satisfied that the leading candidates in the upcoming French presidential election were all committed to a stable franc and to European monetary union.

Mr. Sapin said that any other position would shatter the election chances of Edouard Balladur, France's prime minister, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and Lionel Jospin, a member of President François Mitterrand's Socialist Party.

"Things have become a lot clearer in France," he said. "The three leading candidates share a commitment to a stable franc and to European monetary union between 1997 and 1999."

"You cannot be head of state in France today if you are in favor of a weak franc and against a European single currency."

Mr. Chirac, who was leading both Mr. Balladur and Mr. Jospin in recent polls, said last week that he backed full monetary union, Mr. Sapin said.

Mr. Sapin also warned that the Bank of France, which is independent of the French government, would not stand idly by if any future president ended up pursuing policies that ran counter to his current policies.

"I do not envisage the possibility of any candidate failing to keep his promises on monetary policy, just like no candidate should assume that the Bank of France will show even the slightest weakness in this area," he said. "This is one of the advantages of an independent institution."

Mr. Sapin acknowledged that uncertainty about who would win the election this spring had been one factor behind the recent weakness of the franc. But he emphasized that weakness in the U.S. dollar and other tensions within the exchange-rate mechanism had had more impact on the franc.

"The reasons for the franc's situation in declining importance are, first, the dollar, second, a sensitive ERM environment, and third, the election period in France," he said.

As part of its defense of the franc, the Bank of France on March 8 suspended its 5-to-10 day emergency funding at 6.40 percent, offering instead to lend money at 8 percent for 24 hours at a time.

Mr. Sapin added that much

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FIDELITY SPECIAL GROWTH FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile
L-1021 Luxembourg

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Fidelity Special Growth Fund, a société d'investissement à capital variable organisée under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on March 30, 1995, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Auditor.

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

12 Month
High Low Stock

[The page contains dense, illegible vertical text columns.]

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld	P/E	1989	High	Low	1989	Orig.
28 1/4	24 1/4	Boeing Co.	2.88	9.9	18	76	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2	24 1/4
11 1/2	11 1/4	Boeing Co.	1.74	2.1	17	188	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/4
25 1/4	22 1/4	Boeing Co.	2.73	3.3	14	18	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/4	22 1/4	Boeing Co.	2.73	3.3	14	18	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to extreme vertical compression. It appears to contain several paragraphs of dense, handwritten-style script.]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

FROM LOW STOCK	ON	TAPE	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																																																																
1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095

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11.11.11

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Default S
Investor F
India B

Australia **La**

AMEX

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[illegible][illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	P/E Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
2000	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2001	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2002	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2003	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2004	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2005	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2006	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2007	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2008	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2009	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2010	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2011	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2012	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2013	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2014	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2015	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2016	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
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2020	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2021	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2022	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2023	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2024	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2025	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2026	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2027	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2028	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2029	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2030	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2031	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2032	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2033	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2034	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2035	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2036	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2037	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2038	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2039	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2040	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2041	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2042	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2043	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2044	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2045	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2046	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2047	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2048	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2049	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2050	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00
2051	1.00	1.8	17	27.0	17.00	15.00	16.00

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1. The authors are grateful to the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation for the financial support of the research.

NASDAQ**NASDAQ****NASDAQ**

Monday's 4 p.m. Close									
The 1.00 million traded national market securities in terms of dollar value, rounded to nearest a year									
The Associated Press									
12 Month									
High	Low	Close	Ch	Vol	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Close
A									
1813	80	Am. Bell	17.91	-	15	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
231	100	Am. Can.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
261	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
271	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
281	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
291	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
301	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
311	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
321	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
331	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
341	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
351	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
361	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
371	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
381	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
391	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
401	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
411	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
421	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
431	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
441	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
451	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
461	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
471	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
481	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
491	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
501	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
511	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
521	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
531	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
541	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
551	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
561	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
571	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
581	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
591	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
601	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12.12	-	10	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1

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July 11, 1950

Educational

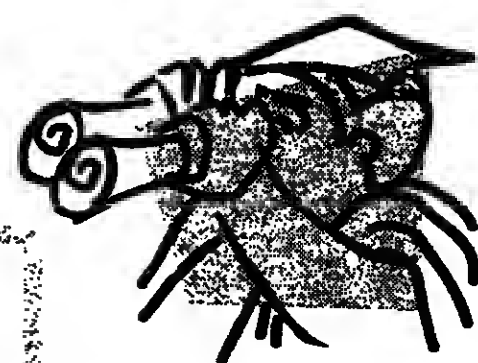
THE MANY

ISA

Education Week

BUSINESS EDUCATION IN FRANCE

FRANCE
TUESDAY



CHOICES, CHOICES: SCHOOLS WRESTLE WITH THEIR FUTURE

The recession has eased, but business schools continue to search for new strategies.

Crisis may not be the right word, if only because it implies a sudden dilemma followed by a swift resolution. Despite economic recovery and an upturn in graduate recruitment, France's major business schools are grappling with a more fundamental problem of oversupply and the changing needs of the marketplace. New technologies and teaching methods that allow greater flexibility in the organization of courses may provide some of the answers.

Before French students arrive at business school, they have gone through a tightly controlled elitist system that teaches them math, math and more math — and it prepares them for a business education that stresses entrepreneurship and risk-taking," says Roger Davis, program director at the ESC Amiens (the Amiens Business School). "Moreover, business teaching itself still follows an artisanal approach, when what is needed is a modern response to a mass-market demand."

Around 100,000 French students currently follow business courses of one sort or another in some 400 different institutions. Twenty-six of the most important schools — most of them connected to local chambers of commerce — belong to the business-school section of the Conférence des Grandes Ecoles. This is the body that groups together France's swankiest specialist university-level institutes. Public universities such as Paris-Dauphine increasingly offer competing business-degree courses, while several private schools are also active in this sector.

The Ecole Supérieure des

Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Versailles, offers one of the top graduate business programs in France. The ESSEC Group has diversified its activities by setting up new programs and schools. These include the International Hotel Management Institute, set up jointly with Cornell University of the United States; specialized doctoral and masters programs (such as an MBA program specializing in luxury-brand marketing, established in partnership with Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy); and an executive education center, ESSEC IMD, which offers its own MBA program.

For those interested in the fashion industry, the Institut Supérieur Européen de la Mode, linked to the ES-MOD fashion school, offers programs in fashion management, marketing communication and languages.

The numbers are falling. "What is causing most concern at the moment is the falling number of students registering for the two-year preparatory classes, from which the largest percentage of business-school entrants are taken," says Laurent Hua, director of ESC Pau. "Two or three years ago, the numbers were running at 16,000 to 17,000, but now they are down to around 10,000."

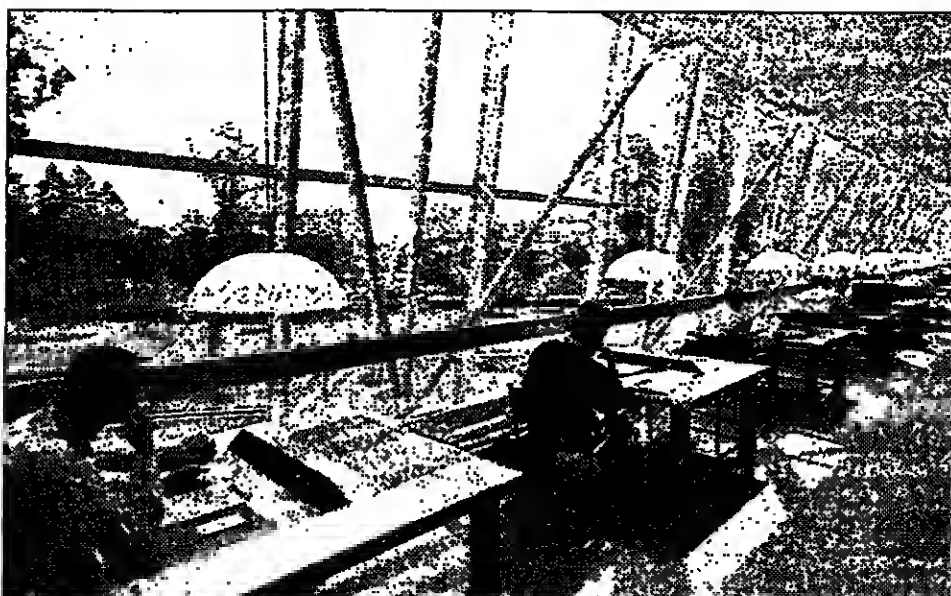
"Business school courses are getting increasingly expensive and now cost around 30,000 French francs [\$6,000] a year on average," he adds. "This makes prospective students and their families think twice, particularly since tuition is

free in the public universities. Yet schools such as ours can offer real advantages because of their closeness to business and their practical approach. In my view, it is now time for a radical rethink of business-education financing, which should include greater tax breaks both for families paying the fees and for corporate sponsorship."

Another major factor is uncertainty in students' minds as to whether they will get a job after all this work and expense. "Many are saying to themselves: 'If I am going to end up unemployed anyway, I may as well study something that is fun at university,'" says Guy Lebourcier, director of ESC Tours.

Such trends are also worrying the ministry responsible for higher education. Ministry officials have been consulting each school individually, and a joint meeting with all of them is planned for the end of March. "This will probably not produce any very dramatic results, but at least it will have helped the ministry to learn a bit better what French business schools are and how they operate," says Jacques-Louis Keszler, director of ESC La Rochelle.

Though French business schools have long-term structural problems, immediate prospects for their graduates are looking better as the economy improves. "Our students who graduated in 1994 received an average of 2 to 2.5 job offers each. This is a long way from the mid-1980s bonanza, when they could expect to receive around 10 offers apiece, but the situation is much better than it was in 1993," says Thierry Grange.



French companies are hiring again, to the relief of students at top business schools.

associate director of ESC Grenoble.

According to Odile Lasserenne, placement officer with ESC Lyon, 85 percent of the school's 1994 graduates had found a job within four months of leaving. "French companies are making much greater use of exploratory job applications sent to them by students and accordingly are advertising much less than they used to," says Ms. Lasserenne.

Is hiring freeze over?

At INSEAD, an international business school based in Fontainebleau near Paris, Careers Management Officer Mary Boss reports a pickup in placements with French companies, especially since last December. "Consulting and finance are showing the biggest increase in activity," she says, "while large companies that had previously imposed a hiring freeze are now starting to take people on again."

At the same time, schools are trying to adapt for future needs both by offering more flexible courses and by incorporating new technologies in their teaching. A half-dozen French schools, for example, are joining together in an advanced

telecommunications and information network called Mercure.

Grenoble has recently introduced a part-time executive MBA program as well as a DBA (Doctor of Business Administration) course in conjunction with the Henley business school in Britain. Pau manages a program that combines a business-degree course with an apprenticeship scheme, and ESC Tours has recently set up a modular course that allows students to alternate studying with working in their company. A similar structure is offered by ESC Rouen, which offers the IMAC Executive Master's Program in Management, in collaboration with Purdue University's Krannert Graduate School of Management. After a five-day orientation session at Purdue in the United States, instruction is carried out through electronic mail linkage and six two-week residential sessions in France and the United States.

The Lyon-based Centre d'Etudes Franco-Américain de Management offers undergraduate and graduate American business education in a European setting. A plus for students is CE-

BEYOND PARIS: THE RISE OF REGIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOLS

A look at the decentralization of business education.

When they were first set up, business schools in the French provinces catered to essentially local needs. Today, they compete with one another nationally and draw only a minority of students from their own regions. At the same time, wavering demand and a more rigorous business climate are making them concentrate on their core strengths, improve their links with businesses and set up interschool networks to maximize their resources.

One example is provided by ESC Tours, founded in 1982 in the country's central region. "At the time the school was set up, the local authorities were keen on attracting Japanese businesses to the region, and for this reason we have developed a specialty in studies linked with Japanese businesses," says Guy Lebourcier, director of the school.

"Two other areas in which we have built up special strengths are logistics and information systems," Mr. Lebourcier adds. Tours has around 700 students, 10 percent of whom are from the immediate region, with a further 35 percent from the neighboring Ile de France (Paris region).

"Grenoble was the last big French city to establish its own business school," says Thierry Grange, assistant director of ESC Grenoble. "We did this in 1984. A principal motive at that time was to retain able young managers who were going off to study in other regions and who then tended to stay there once they had obtained their degrees." Today, around 25 percent of the school's students come from the local Rhône-Alpes region, and more than 40 percent of its graduates stay in the region to work after the end of their studies.

"A mere 1 percent of our students come from our own county (the Charente-Maritime), and 40 percent find jobs in the Paris area," says Jacques-Louis Keszler, director of ESC La Rochelle. "Since the school was founded six years ago, we have been concentrating our efforts on marketing and business administration. There are very few institutions in France that can cover everything."

The Groupe SUP de CO Montpellier is expanding its international links. In conjunction with the University of Birmingham, the school offers a 12-month joint-degree program leading to an European MBA. Montpellier has also linked up with the University of Westminster to offer a double-degree (MBA/DESCM) program, and it has signed a co-operation agreement with Talca University in Chile to promote exchanges of students, faculty and research.

Executive courses

Uncertainties in student recruitment are making most regional schools give more emphasis to executive courses — or continuous education — aimed at local and national businesses. Provisionally, the need to attract this new clientele coincides with a moment when many French businesses are restructuring and looking for wider skills and more flexibility in the ravaged ranks of middle management.

One example is provided by the Pau business school. "We

Continued on page 20

"BUSINESS EDUCATION IN FRANCE"

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E D U C A T I O N F R A N C E W E E K

TAPPING THE NETWORK: ALUMNI GROUPS

In France, as in almost everywhere in the world, school connections remain an impeccable calling card.

France has always been a country where having the right contacts has been one of the surest ways of getting a job. So it is hardly surprising that French business graduates were quick to spot the advantages of building up alumni networks. The squeeze on jobs during the recent French recession added further value to this idea.

"Strong alumni networks are characteristic of all the grandes écoles," says Thierry Grange, associate director of ESC Grenoble. "We have around 1,000 alumni in our own association, and one of its main activities is channeling job offers."

Alain Galliano, president of the Lyon graduate business school's alumni network, takes a similar line. "Developing the careers network is one of the points on which our association places most emphasis," says Mr. Galliano, who is the Rhône-Alpes regional director of the French government's foreign-trade department. "For instance, we have created a special employment center in the school, which is available to all alumni looking for a job. They can make use of a range of communications tools, including fax

machines, computers and printers, and can also ask for advice."

What about the school? Roger Davis, program director at the Amiens business school, adopts a more critical stance. "Our alumni association here is very good when it comes to students helping one another," he says, "but what I would like to see is for the association to do more to help the school."

One of the most formidable networks has been built up by the INSEAD international business school at Fontainebleau. "We now have some 8,500 MBA graduates in our network, plus 7,000 who have attended nondegree executive programs," says Sally Williams-Allen, who runs the INSEAD alumni association. "In addition, graduates have taken the initiative in forming national alumni associations. These now number 28."

One of the most important jobs carried out by the INSEAD alumni office in Fontainebleau is to update and distribute the alumni address book each year. This provides full details of all INSEAD graduates through-

out the world. It is made available only to alumni themselves and to executive search agencies.

"Alumni use the address book all the time to keep in touch with one another and to seek help on all types of topics," says Ms. Williams-Allen. "These include information about companies they are thinking of joining, business conditions in countries they are dealing with and the best place to stay in any other city around the world where there are INSEAD alumni. We also publish a regular newsletter, and we are now working on the development of on-line communications with members of the association."

Adopting the address-book habit, the American Business School recently released the first edition of its alumni directory, which promises to be a useful working tool for students and graduates. ABS is represented in three major French cities - Lyon, Paris and Marseille - and has partnerships with the universities of Hartford, Delaware and Richmond.

Employers in the dark ESC La Rochelle is also building up its alumni network. "Members are constantly telephoning one another for help with difficult work problems," says La Rochelle Director Jacques-Louis Keszler. "I know from what they tell me that this has sometimes gotten people out of difficulties they would otherwise have found impossible to resolve. Their

employers, by the way, do not always know that this is going on."

Like many other French regional schools, ESC Bordeaux maintains an alumni office in Paris as well as at the school's headquarters. This reflects both the large number of graduates from regional schools who find jobs in Paris and the usefulness of having a representative body close to the seat of power. "We have made enormous efforts to build up our alumni network, particularly since personal contacts play a very important role in France in finding a job," says Bordeaux director Georges Viala.

Schools gain, too Schools as well as graduates can benefit from these networks. INSEAD alumni, for instance, interview all prospective new students as part of the selection process, and they also help to publicize the school's activities at promotional events. INSEAD is now thinking of using its alumni network for fund-raising purposes.

Alumni networks have also been established by the graduates of the HEC school and the related ISA (International MBA) institute at Jouy-en-Josas near Paris. As far back as 1972, the group's graduates, together with the Paris Chamber of Commerce (which manages the group), took the initiative to set up the Fondation HEC. This now contributes especially to promoting the school's international and research activities.

ABS ALUMNI DIRECTORY 1994

ABS

Alumni address books are an invaluable aid for networking.

In addition to organizing events such as alumni reunions and meetings with business leaders, networks at schools whose graduates now extend beyond France are keen to develop their international networking activities. "We now have correspondents in countries such as the United States, Mexico, Hong Kong, the Czech Republic, Thailand, Vietnam, Chile, Korea and Japan," says Mr. Galliano in Lyon. "We also form part of a wider network called Alumnnet. This links together graduates from Lyon, SDA Bocconi in Milan, Cranfield in Britain, Koblenz in Ger-

many, Vlerick and Solvay in Belgium and IESE in Spain."

The EAP alumni network is currently assisting the school to raise corporate sponsorship for scholarships in Britain, where students find it difficult to obtain government assistance.

"Generally speaking, French alumni associations are much less involved in fund-raising activities than their equivalents in the United States, where private-sector endowments play a major role," says EAP's European Director Michel Raimbault.

M.R.

BEYOND PARIS: THE RISE OF REGIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOLS

Continued from page 19

recently obtained a contract from the South West division of the Crédit Agricole bank to train around 100 of their staff over the next five years," says Laurent Hua, director of ESC Pau.

The Lyon graduate business school (ESC Lyon) provides another instance. "We have recently launched a part-time degree program aimed at young working managers with around two years of university education or the equivalent," says Michel Berthelot, who runs the Lyon school's center for management development and continuing education. This is a relatively modest academic base in French terms. "The idea is to provide them with the equivalent of two extra years of degree-level teaching in management skills. The course combines 60 days of teaching intermingled with normal work activity over an 18-month period," adds Mr.

Berthelot. "Students also have to complete a dissertation before they graduate."

Specialties that succeed Partly because of its geographical position and history, ESC Bordeaux has developed particular strengths in teaching corporate purchasing skills. "In addition to our normal degree programs, we have also been able to make use of this expertise in setting up training courses for large groups such as Renault and Marks & Spencer," says Georges Viala, director of the Bordeaux school.

Another institution that has made a success out of its specialty is the European Institute of Purchasing Management, which offers both full-time and part-time MBA programs as well as tailor-made training for companies. EIPM is based in the International Business Park in Archamps, only 10 kilometers from Geneva and an hour's drive from Lyon.



Building on its proven expertise in training and development, the Inter-Continental Hotels Group recently created a management-education center for its staff and external clients. The Inter-Continental Management Centre, based within the luxurious Carlton Inter-Continental Cannes, offers a 30-day in-depth management-development program for middle managers as well as a series of three- to five-day programs for executive managers.

Less schools, or less staff? The total number of French business schools has risen sharply over recent decades in line with growing prosperity and the desire of regional authorities across France to have their own local business-training centers. A more questioning attitude among prospective students

and a tougher business climate are now coinciding with an increasing concentration of French business activities in the main regional cities. This gives rise to the question of whether the number of business schools in the French regions will now drop.

"I do not believe there will be a reduction in the number of schools, but staff numbers are going to shrink," says Mr. Keszler. Mr. Viala takes a different view: "There are far too many business schools in France, and there is bound to be more concentration in Paris and the big regional cities," he says. Mr. Lebourcier points out that "schools have always tended to compete against one another too much. We now need more cooperation and joint efforts to maximize our resources."

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E D U C A T I O N FRANCE W E E K

INFORMATION HIGHWAY ARRIVES AT FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

New computer-linked technologies are "trickling up" to business education, and the effects on French industry are expected to be substantial.

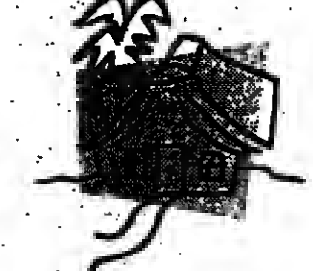
France's prestigious *grandes écoles*, institutions of higher learning with rigorous entrance requirements, are trendsetters for all higher education in France. As the country's 30 *grandes écoles de commerce* (business schools) gradually embrace new computer-linked technologies, the long-term changes for French business will be substantial.

Today, only about one-third of these selective schools are Internet-linked, although all are expected to

be connected within the next 12 months.

Linking up at the top Jean-Paul Valla, director of l'Entreprise at the Groupe ESC Lyon (Lyon's leading business school), notes that four of the top five *grandes écoles* — ESSEC in Paris, ESC Lyon, ESC Nantes and EDHEC Lille — have recently grouped together in an advanced telecommunications program called Mercure.

By contrast, just about all U.S. universities are on-line,



and some are connected to other specialized networks as well. "Over the academic information highway, students can collaborate on projects between schools, take advantage of video confer-

ences, place their own information on the network for others to use and conduct independent research using a wide range of sources," says Peter Kaiser, a technology consultant for Digital Equipment in Sophia Antipolis, France.

At CERAM, the *grande école* for business located in Sophia Antipolis, virtual classrooms will enable students in France and at the University of Maryland to take the same courses simultaneously. This is one of the more sophisticated forms of

electronic exchange that technology has made possible among schools all over the world.

Computer skills are a sine qua non in most business programs these days. At the University of Southern Europe in Monaco, all students are required to have their own computers. "A basic computer course is mandatory, although the computer literate can be exempted, and rank beginners benefit from extra tuition," says Eddy Trevia, head of student affairs and alumni relations. Classroom computers are available, and there is also a dedicated computer for the Internet.

ABCs of technology

It is never too late to learn about computers. Pat Watmore, director of the Inter-Continental Management Centre in Cannes, runs a series of executive courses for senior management. In October 1995, he will offer a new five-day course called "The ABCs of Computer Technology."

"We started this course," he says, "partly because of feedback from our clients, who are high-level executives in the 40-plus age bracket. Many confess to being terrified of computers because theirs is the generation just before the Information Age."

The growth of new technologies is based in part on how inexpensive they have become. Internet techniques are 20 years old, and multimedia is 10 years old. But 10 years ago, a high-quality sound capability through the Internet cost \$50,000. Today, it costs \$150.

Trickling up Another reason for growth, according to Mr. Kaiser, is the "trickle up" effect. The initial impetus for networks came from people using computers at home and in academic research. Businesses resisted for a long time because they could not see the immediate payback, but when they began to link up, business education went along.

Business students using the Internet can prepare themselves for what they will do at work: make information available to their customers and suppliers; transact business securely; send and receive electronic mail; enable their customers to view catalogues, send requests and buy goods, using protected credit card numbers or electronic cash.

The information highway can also be used for collaboration among distant work groups, communicating with text, voice, images and video as appropriate.

Claudia Flisi

HOW TO LOOSEN THE PURSE STRINGS

Taking a business degree is expensive, and the costs continue to rise.

Both French and international students studying in France may hope to lessen the financial burden by means of grants, scholarships, corporate sponsors or subsidized student loans.

U.S. students studying at accredited management schools in France can apply for low-interest Perkins loans or subsidized federal Stafford loans.

Generally, such students have to pay off any loan they obtained to cover undergraduate study in the United States before they can be eligible for a further loan to finance graduate study abroad.

Citizens of the European Union may benefit from European funding for specific courses. One instance is the grants available in connection with the Erasmus network.

In addition, some French schools — such as the European University in Toulouse

and Deutscherbank have linked up to fund a scholarship enabling a German student to take an MBA course abroad.

"The aim of this is to increase awareness in Germany of the MBA program, particularly since German students are not used to paying for their courses," says Helen Henderson, admissions director at INSEAD.

According to Ms. Henderson, about 10 percent of the students taking the INSEAD MBA program are sponsored by the companies for which they work. "These are mainly Japanese students," she says. "More than 50 percent of our students finance themselves in one way or another."

School subsidies

French business schools often provide subsidies to students who could not otherwise raise the necessary finance to cover their fees.

dant, though this source is now tending to dry up.

French student loans are generally available only to students who reside permanently in France, though international students may be able to benefit from similar schemes in their own countries. Repayment periods tend to range from between three to around six years.

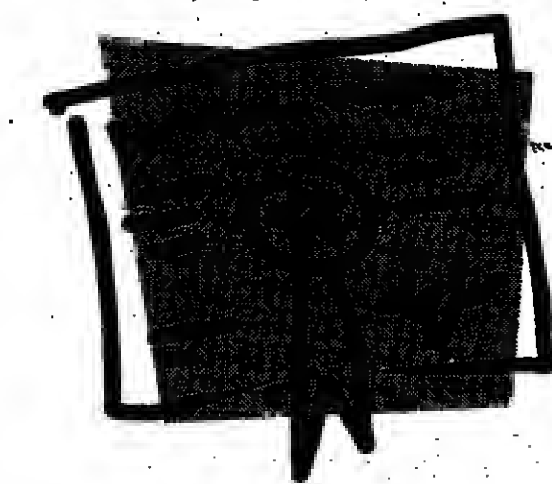
Money isn't everything

Figuring out how to finance one's education is only part of the game. To help students select the most suitable schools, MBA admissions officers from some of the best European MBA programs will take part in Euro MBA Day on March 25 in Paris. On the agenda

are MBA specializations, tuition fees, admission details, full-time and part-time programs, entrance exams, career opportunities and much more. Euro MBA Day will be held at the Kaplan Educational Center, which prepares students for the GMAT, TOEFL and other admissions exams.

Finally, international students pursuing their studies in France will probably want to brush up on their French skills. One solution is a vacation at La Ferme, which offers not only intensive French lessons, but also access to sunny beaches, golf courses, biking trails and the lovely Bordeaux wine country.

M.R.



— have special arrangements with financing organizations that enable students to obtain loans at preferential rates.

Reluctant to take risks "I am currently negotiating with three different banks — the Crédit Agricole, the Caisse d'Epargne and the Crédit Lyonnais — to see whether we can fix up better deals for student loans," says Roger Davis, program director at the Amiens business school. "French banks usually require security such as a mortgage on the family home, and in the current economic situation, students and their parents are often reluctant to take the risk."

Scholarships for business education are often sponsored by the corporate sector, sometimes in coordination with schools. The Sainsbury family in Britain, for example, funds a scheme for a British engineer to study abroad, while Cartier has made a similar endowment aimed at American women applicants.

In another instance, the German Focus magazine

The HEC group near Paris, for example, has set up a special commission that examines requests for such help. The normal fee charged to HEC students is currently 38,000 French francs (about \$7,500) a year. This is already highly subsidized, since the school estimates the real cost at around 110,000 French francs.

In some instances, employees of French companies can obtain a leave of absence to study as well as a generous grant allowance under a state-controlled scheme known as the Fongecif.

The ASSEDIC organization can also provide study funding for French residents who have been made redun-

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1995 NCAA MEN'S BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT									
First Round		Second Round		Regionals		Semifinals		National Championship	
1 Kansas (23-5)	16 Colgate (17-12)	1 Kansas 82-68	16 Kansas 82-68	1 Kansas 75-70 (25-5)	16 Kansas 75-70 (25-5)	1 Kansas 75-70 (25-5)	16 Kansas 75-70 (25-5)	1 Kansas 75-70 (25-5)	16 Kansas 75-70 (25-5)
2 West Kentucky (28-3)	15 Michigan (17-13)	2 West Kentucky 82-68	15 Michigan 82-68	2 West Kentucky 82-68	15 Michigan 82-68	2 West Kentucky 82-68	15 Michigan 82-68	2 West Kentucky 82-68	15 Michigan 82-68
3 Arizona (23-7)	14 Miami (22-6)	3 Arizona 82-68	14 Miami 82-68	3 Arizona 82-68	14 Miami 82-68	3 Arizona 82-68	14 Miami 82-68	3 Arizona 82-68	14 Miami 82-68
4 Virginia (22-4)	13 Nicholls State (24-4)	4 Virginia 82-68	13 Nicholls State 82-68	4 Virginia 82-68	13 Nicholls State 82-68	4 Virginia 82-68	13 Nicholls State 82-68	4 Virginia 82-68	13 Nicholls State 82-68
5 Memphis (22-9)	12 Louisville (19-13)	5 Memphis 82-68	12 Louisville 82-68	5 Memphis 82-68	12 Louisville 82-68	5 Memphis 82-68	12 Louisville 82-68	5 Memphis 82-68	12 Louisville 82-68
6 Purdue (24-9)	11 Wake Forest (22-7)	6 Purdue 82-68	11 Wake Forest 82-68	6 Purdue 82-68	11 Wake Forest 82-68	6 Purdue 82-68	11 Wake Forest 82-68	6 Purdue 82-68	11 Wake Forest 82-68
7 Syracuse (18-8)	10 Southern Illinois (23-8)	7 Syracuse 82-68	10 Southern Illinois 82-68	7 Syracuse 82-68	10 Southern Illinois 82-68	7 Syracuse 82-68	10 Southern Illinois 82-68	7 Syracuse 82-68	10 Southern Illinois 82-68
8 Tennessee (27-6)	15 Texas Southern (22-6)	8 Tennessee 82-68	15 Texas Southern 82-68	8 Tennessee 82-68	15 Texas Southern 82-68	8 Tennessee 82-68	15 Texas Southern 82-68	8 Tennessee 82-68	15 Texas Southern 82-68
9 Kentucky (25-4)	16 Mount St. Mary's (17-12)	9 Kentucky 82-68	16 Mount St. Mary's 82-68	9 Kentucky 82-68	16 Mount St. Mary's 82-68	9 Kentucky 82-68	16 Mount St. Mary's 82-68	9 Kentucky 82-68	16 Mount St. Mary's 82-68
10 Brigham Young (22-4)	14 Tulane (22-4)	10 Brigham Young 82-68	14 Tulane 82-68	10 Brigham Young 82-68	14 Tulane 82-68	10 Brigham Young 82-68	14 Tulane 82-68	10 Brigham Young 82-68	14 Tulane 82-68
11 Arizona State (22-8)	12 Ball State (19-10)	11 Arizona State 82-68	12 Ball State 82-68	11 Arizona State 82-68	12 Ball State 82-68	11 Arizona State 82-68	12 Ball State 82-68	11 Arizona State 82-68	12 Ball State 82-68
12 Oklahoma (23-5)	13 Manhattan (25-4)	12 Oklahoma 82-68	13 Manhattan 82-68	12 Oklahoma 82-68	13 Manhattan 82-68	12 Oklahoma 82-68	13 Manhattan 82-68	12 Oklahoma 82-68	13 Manhattan 82-68
13 Georgetown (19-8)	14 Xavier (22-4)	13 Georgetown 82-68	14 Xavier 82-68	13 Georgetown 82-68	14 Xavier 82-68	13 Georgetown 82-68	14 Xavier 82-68	13 Georgetown 82-68	14 Xavier 82-68
14 Weber State (22-10)	15 Weber State (22-10)	14 Weber State 82-68	15 Weber State 82-68	14 Weber State 82-68	15 Weber State 82-68	14 Weber State 82-68	15 Weber State 82-68	14 Weber State 82-68	15 Weber State 82-68
15 Florida (17-12)	16 North Carolina (24-6)	15 Florida 82-68	16 North Carolina 82-68	15 Florida 82-68	16 North Carolina 82-68	15 Florida 82-68	16 North Carolina 82-68	15 Florida 82-68	16 North Carolina 82-68
16 Murray State (21-8)	17 North Carolina (24-6)	16 Murray State 82-68	17 North Carolina 82-68	16 Murray State 82-68	17 North Carolina 82-68	16 Murray State 82-68	17 North Carolina 82-68	16 Murray State 82-68	17 North Carolina 82-68

UCLA Edges Missouri On Last-Second Lay-Up

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

BOISE, Idaho — UCLA's Tyus Edney ran a 94-foot dash in 4.7 seconds. That he managed to toss in a swooping lay-up at the same time left Missouri with its hands over its face.

The No. 1-ranked Bruins trailed Missouri by a point with 4.8 seconds to play Sunday when Edney, a diminutive point guard, started his cross-country journey. Receiving the inbound pass, he flew by defender Jason Sutherland at mid-court, freed himself with a behind-the-back dribble and banked in his shot over 6-foot, 9-inch (2-meter) Derek Grimm at the buzzer.

"I was in awe," Edney said of his own shot.

The 75-74 victory not only brought pandemonium, but also bought UCLA an impromptu ticket to Oakland, California, for the West Regional's round of 16. There, it

will meet Mississippi State, a 78-64 victor over Utah in Sunday's other contest in Boise.

"Just glad to be going," said UCLA's coach, Jim Harrick. Missouri rode its own point guard, the freshman Kendrick Moore, to its own late lead. Moore, with Missouri trailing 73-72, dribbled the shot clock down to 5 seconds (9 on the game clock) before spinning.

NCAA TOURNAMENT

raising for a shot and then passing to teammate Julian Wiggins for a lay-up. That put the Tigers (20-9) and seeded eighth in the West) ahead, 74-73, with the 4.8 seconds left.

UCLA (27-2) called timeout and seemed on the verge of another routine post-season collapse. Last year, the Bruins fell in the first round to Tulsa, and a second-round defeat to Missouri would be no less forgiving.

But Edney turned sprinter. Missouri players lingered on the court, disbelieving, and their coach, Norm Stewart, had to wave them in before they cried much more in public.

Paul O'Liney, who made five of Missouri's 12 wondrous 3-pointers, led the Tigers with 23 points, while Ed O'Bannon led the Bruins with 24. But the last of Edney's 15 points were the memorable ones — or forgettable ones, depending on your perspective.

Mississippi State 78, Utah 64: Erick Dampier scored 21 points, 16 in a near-perfect first half, blocked a career-high 8 shots and grabbed 10 rebounds as the Bulldogs advanced to the final 16 for the first time.

Darryl Wilson scored 24 of his 32 points in the second half as Mississippi State (22-7) built a 19-point lead and ended the Utes' 11-game winning streak.

In the first half, Dampier, a 6-11, 255-pound (115-kilogram) sophomore, scored 16 points on 7-for-8 from the field and blocked five shots as the Bulldogs built a 35-22 lead.

Utah guard Darryl Wilson, playing with stress fractures in both legs, scored 32 points — 24 in the second half.

In the day's other games, The Associated Press reported:

Buzzer-beaters also carried Georgetown and Memphis into the round of 16, while defending champion Arkansas needed overtime to escape an upset.

Georgetown's Don Reid turned a brick into a basket, grabbing Allen Iverson's airball and putting it in for the winning basket at the buzzer in a 53-51 victory that put the Hoyas in the Southeast Region semifinals Thursday in Birmingham, Alabama. They play North Carolina, which beat Iowa State.

David Vaughn's winning basket for Memphis was a more conventional rebound with 1.1 seconds left as the Tigers eliminated Purdue, 75-73. That left the Big Ten Conference, which had six teams in the tournament, with none left in the regional semifinals. Indiana, Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota and Illinois were eliminated earlier.

The Southeast and West Regional semifinals begin Thursday with the finals on Saturday. The East and Midwest are set for Friday and Sunday.

SOUTHEAST

Georgetown 53, Weber State 51: Weber State was bidding for its second upset and nearly got it as Ruben Nemhard went to the foul line with 7.4 seconds left but missed the front end of the 1-and-1 that could have given his team the victory.

Reid's winning basket was Georgetown's only field goal in the final eight minutes. Iverson led Georgetown with 16 points,

14 in the second half. Othella Harrington had 13 points.

Nemhard led Weber State with 19 points, but with only 7 in the second half, and finished just 6-for-18 from the field as Georgetown held the Wildcats to 35 percent shooting and forced 22 turnovers.

North Carolina 73, Iowa State 51: North Carolina trailed by 14 before surging back with three big runs led by Donald Williams and Dante Calabria to ensure their 14th trip in 15 years to the regional semis.

Calabria finished off a 14-0 run in the first half with a 3-pointer that tied it at 23. Williams, playing like he did when he was the 1993 NCAA tournament's MVP, then scored 13 of his 15 points in the second half to key runs of 11-0 and 21-4.

Fred Hoiberg, averaging 20.2, scored 10 points as Iowa State (23-10) opened a surprising 23-9 lead. But Hoiberg was held to 2 points in the final 28 minutes.

MIDWEST

Memphis 75, Purdue 73: Vaughn's put-back for Memphis finished off Purdue and the Big Ten.

After taking possession with 32.6 seconds left, the Tigers held for the last shot. Chris Garner sliced toward the basket and released a leaping jumper that ticked off the rim and into the hands of Vaughn, who caught and released the ball in one motion from about five feet away.

The Tigers got consecutive 3-pointers from Mingo Johnson in an 8-3 run that tied the game at 70-70 with 3:54 to play.

Johnson led Memphis with 18 points.

Arkansas 96, Syracuse 94: Scotty Thurman scored Arkansas' last six points of overtime and the Razorbacks benefited from a mental mistake by Syracuse's Lawrence Moten late in regulation.

Moten called timeout with 4.3 seconds left after Lucious Jackson stole an inbounds pass, but Syracuse had no timeouts remaining and a technical foul was called. Thurman made one of two technical free throws to make it 92-92, and Alex Dillard missed a shot at the buzzer after Arkansas got the ball.

In overtime, Thurman sank a 3-point shot, a 2-point basket and a free throw in the last 2:07. Michael Lloyd missed a 3-point attempt for Syracuse with four seconds left. Jackson rebounded, but his 3-pointer at the buzzer bounced off the rim.

EAST

Massachusetts 75, Stanford 53: While starters Lou Roe and Marcus Camby played as expected, reserves Carmelo Travieso and Tyrone Weeks helped UMass hold a 43-23 halftime lead. The loss was the worst of the season for Stanford, which trailed by as many as 27 points.

Roe, the Atlantic-10 Conference player of the year, finished with 16 points and eight rebounds. He became the school's leading rebounder with 1,054, five more than Julius Erving.

Travieso finished with 13 points and Camby and Donta Bright had 10 each.

Dion Cross led the Cardinal with 14 points.

Tulsa 64, Old Dominion 52: Backcourt roommates Shea Seals and Poo Williams scored 30 points for the Golden Hurricane.

Seals and Williams unloaded a barrage of second-half 3-pointers to take charge. Seals finished with a season-high 31 points after going just 1-for-5 from 3-point range in the first half. Williams had 19.

Jordan Returns to Save Game From the 'Young Guys'

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

INDIANAPOLIS — This has always been the one NBA city where people could work up a good game-day hate for Michael Jordan. This was the place in the old days, the championship days, where he was booed every time he touched the ball. The good people of Indiana could show a disdain for Jordan like nobody else, treat him like an opponent should be treated, like Michael Jordan was the devil himself. And maybe again, maybe even before this season is done, they'll work themselves into that kind of frenzy, but they couldn't Sunday. Nobody respects basketball like Hoosiers respect basketball, and they treated the day like the holiday it was.

The Hoosiers wore their Jordan jerseys and carried their Jordan signs. They cheered their beloved Reggie Miller and their beloved Pacers; maybe the best pro basketball team going. But here, even here, they acted like people who were seeing something special, which of course they were. And they stomped and cheered and even booed until their throats were raw and their feet had new calluses.

A guy had walked in, basically off the street, and put energy into a building, into a team, into a game, even into the entire sports-crazed Midwestern region in a way only Michael Jordan could.

Larry Brown, who coached against Jordan, who has won an NCAA championship and seen just about all there is to see in basketball, stood like a breathless groupie afterward, proclaiming: "It's a great day for the league, it's great for everybody. Of course,

it's a significant day. He's the best basketball player in the world. Hey, he's the best basketball player to ever play the game and he's only 32. He's not in shape yet, but he is lean and he's got hops. I can't imagine another guy coming off so limited a practice time and doing what he did."

If you like basketball at its highest level, if you love theater and drama, and pure unrestrained joy that only a once-in-a-lifetime artist can produce, then nothing could be better than Sunday in Indianapolis. Except maybe Wednesday night in Boston Garden, or Friday night against Orlando back in Chicago, or a first-round playoff series against the New York Knicks, or the very thought that Jordan's return could be for two, three years.

This is the deal: Michael Jordan loves basketball, more than baseball, more than anything, and he missed it. Missed it bad. "Truly missed it," was his phrase. Even more, he got tired of watching a bunch of young, trash-talking, overrated jerks threaten to drag his game to the gutter.

If you know Jordan at all, if you know how much he loves basketball, loves playing and watching the game at the highest level, you understand how steamed he is at Generation X. In a 30-minute postgame news conference that touched on just about everything from his errant jumper to the Chicago Bulls' chances to again challenge for the NBA title, Jordan's strongest comments were reserved for the New Jerks on the Block.

"I WANT TO GIVE something positive back," Jordan said. "A lot of negative things have been happening to the game." Then he began musing about the legacy of the game, invoking the names of Julius Erving, Larry Bird and Magic Johnson. "The young guys have not been taking care of their part of the responsibility, as far as love of the game," he said.

Then Jordan, in what amounted to a mini-speech, said in very

specific terms that the young guys and their behavior were "threatening the integrity of the game." He said it strongly and he said it more than once. He said they didn't respect the legacy of pro basketball, that they were taking the game for granted. "Don't treat it like dirt," he said, voice lowered. "Let's act like sensible people and do the jobs that you're asked."

You can say that it sounds like Jordan is being presumptuous. You can say that he's had too much off-court drama of his own to lash out at others. But you can't even suggest for a second that Jordan doesn't respect the game.

"I MADE MY LIVING on the basketball court," he said. He joked that it would have been fine if Larry Bird or Magic Johnson were able to come back to make the same statement, but they're not physically able. He's the one who's 32 years old, he's the one who with hardly any practice played point guard Sunday for several possessions and threw half-a-dozen passes that would make Johnson or Bird stand and applaud. He's the one who, even with no jump shot at all, brought that same almost surreal energy level to the fourth quarter that the opposing players found virtually impossible to match.

After five or six more games, he's going to find the range on that jump shot. He's going to insist that his teammates play with that same blast-furnace energy that he had in the championship years. If he can walk in off the street and get the previously mediocre Bulls to take the Pacers to overtime in their arena in his first game back, then what do you think he'll be capable of in three weeks? In the playoffs?

The number may read "45," but pretty soon it's going to be the same old Michael Jordan, or close enough to the old Jordan, that a new generation of ungrateful players will be reminded of the best. And all the rest.

Reds' Manager Calls Players 'a Travesty'

PLANT CITY, Florida — Davey Johnson, the Cincinnati Reds' manager, has had enough of replacement baseball.

"I have been kind of optimistic, believing that this would not be around too long," he said. "That's why I haven't put my two cents in. But it looks as if this is the way it's going to be. This may be what we have to put up with. What a travesty."

Johnson has distanced himself from the replacement Reds since they started spring training 0-5. Since, the assistant manager Ray Knight has run the team.

Asked when he is going to become involved again, Johnson said, "When my stomach settles down."

"It's a question I don't want to answer. I just keep hoping, like everyone else, something will get solved."

Motorcycling Rodman Can't Rebound From Crash That Separates Shoulder

SAN ANTONIO — Dennis Rodman, the San Antonio Spurs' rebounder extraordinaire, has separated his shoulder in a motorcycle accident and could miss the next month of the NBA season.

"He was out on a beautiful Texas day ... and apparently the stop sign came up on him a little quick," said the Spurs' coach, Bob Hill. "He slammed on the brakes. His bike went down. He went down. He separated his right shoulder, completely separated it, so he'll be gone two to four weeks."

Dr. David Schmidt diagnosed the NBA's leading rebounder as having a third-degree separation of the acromioclavicular joint in his right shoulder, a team spokesman said, adding that he was uncertain whether Rodman was alone at the time of the Sunday afternoon incident.

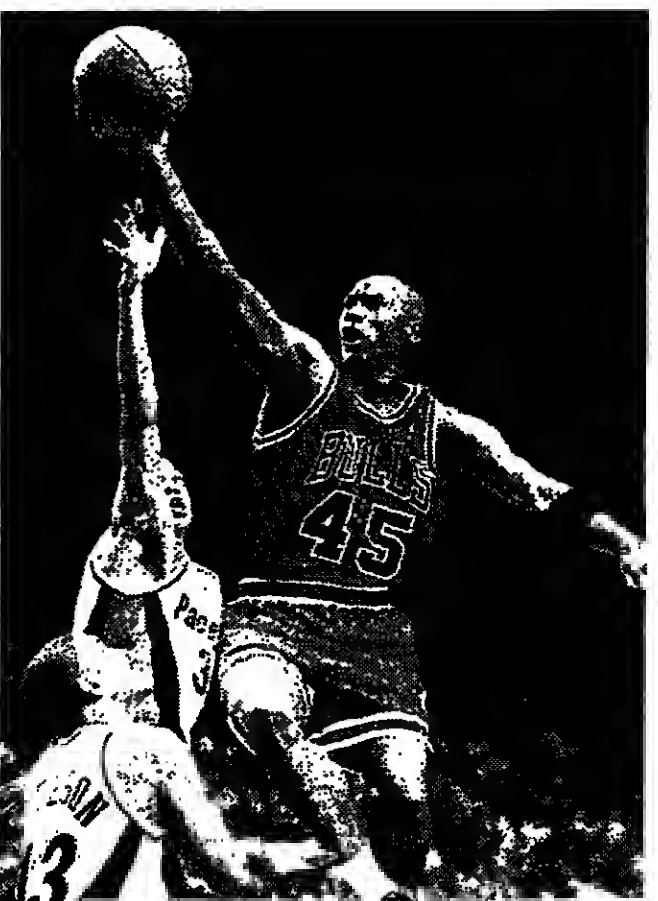
On Thursday, Rodman arrived in the second quarter of the game against the Philadelphia 76ers. He said he overslept when his alarm clock failed to go off.

He had been suspended from the team for the first three games this season, then took a leave of absence Nov. 12.

He was again suspended Dec. 7 when he failed to return from his leave of absence for meetings with Hill. The Spurs activated him from the suspended list Dec. 10.

"He's feeling O.K. He's disappointed it happened, certainly," Hill said. "The rest of the guys are just going to have to step up a little higher, which they're capable of doing. We're just going to give him some support."

"It could have been anybody," said the team's spokesman, Tom James. "It was a great day ... the Hill Country's a nice place. There were probably lots of people riding motorcycles in the Hill Country."



Michael Jordan soared above Mark Jackson and Reggie Miller for two of his 19 points in his first game back. He also got 6 assists, 6 rebounds and 3 steals, but missed 21 of 28 of his shots as the Bulls lost in overtime to the Pacers.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Best, as wings
- Biblical symbol of patience
- Spain's Bay of
- Civil rights figure Parks
- Unlatch, positively
- Stewer
- Breaky heart
- Still, to Steele
- Short stops
- Interact
- Interrogation
- International traveler's need
- Noraz chisel
- Artery clogger
- Pirate's sword
- Liver of
- Narcissus
- Albee's "The Story"
- Romano's redoubt
- Journalists, collectively
- Jonian island
- with (8888)
- To be, in Paris
- Cloak huster
- Picked up the dinner tab
- Gyroscopie's cousin
- Counterfeit coin
- Stairway component
- Refusing to testify
- Minor task
- Old World deer
- vision (Superman skill)
- Prattie
- 30's home run king
- See 30-Down
- Fast
- Like: Suffix
- Gutter's ancestor
- DOWN
- Sigma Chi, e.g.
- Nees
- Age-serving Arthur
- Programs for purchase
- Wendell's salesman of old cars
- On a telephone
- River curve
- They stand on their own two feet
- Exra Pound and Amy Lowell, e.g.
- Reject with disdain
- Four sub-packs
- Away from the weather
- Out of ja
- Here: Lat.
- good turn
- Go gals
- When repeated, a comforting phrase
- 1970 hit "Whole Love"
- With 65-Across, Dodge City lawman
- Houston player
- Brow in a teapot
- Not working
- Rd. or hwy.
- Summerized
- Flamboyant successes
- Upper canines
- Became depleted of water
- Omelet need
- Poodle's Leppard
- Slide on ice
- Computer dot
- Catch animals
- "Vermey Interesting" Johnson
- "Star Trek" counselor
- Issue wife
- Small pastry
- Preposterous publicity
- Nav. rank

Solution to Puzzle of March 20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
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